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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Democracy Made Graphic

Men's Choice of Influence

Another Leaf From Diary

¶ **Democracy**—We read many denunciations of democracy. We find that democracy is a failure because of its ponderous machinery, its sufferance of capitalism, its maldistribution of wealth, its lack of political co-ordination; whereas the collectivist forms of government are ideal because of their superior handling of these problems. And having pondered the suggestion, we look at the nations where democracy is being worked out. We see in America, for instance, 48 states, some comparable if not superior in size to European nations. And we consider how free from internal war scares are these numerous states; how uniformly higher the standards of living as compared with the economic standards of collectivist nations; how definitely freer are individuals; how much wider are opportunities; how assured is the general expectation of security; how unburdened by coercion or espionage the people. We are encouraged to believe that, having thus far demonstrated advantages of the individualistic over the collectivistic way, we may further advance toward an ideal still to be demonstrated—democracy.

¶ **Relations**—The annual session of the Institute of International Relations opens at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., with Wilhelm Sollman, a former German political leader, addressing the delegates. He, too, sees in the amicable relations of the 48 states a graphic object lesson for Europe. He urges the delegates to advocate world education in the ways of peaceful living demonstrated within the American states. He declares that forceful foreign policies have resulted in less gold, less credit, less food, less foreign trade, less security, fewer friends, less culture, less happiness, and less liberty. Ideas of a democratic European union are suppressed in Germany and Italy, he says, but they are living. America, he reiterates, should show Europeans that a democratic union is possible, and that it works.

¶ **Whirlwind**—An earthquake and floods visit Japan, disrupting transportation and communications, causing some 100 casualties and a list of 200 missing. Homes in Tokyo are inundated to their second floor, and miles of railroad tracks are undermined, while the swirl of a Pacific typhoon roars toward the islands. Add this story to news from China of new rains sweeping along the Yangtze valley and increased flood dangers rolling into the path of the Japanese drive on Hankow. • Some may recall the words from Hosea: "For they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." Others, with compassionate hearts for human suffering everywhere, may indulge in a sense of gratitude that thousands of rescue workers are already mobilized for the relief of the stricken.

¶ **Influences**—While Prime Minister Chamberlain awaits the coming of Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British Representative in Insurgent Spain, hoping for an agreeable answer from General Franco regarding the bombing of British ships; and while loud whispers circulate concerning German and Russian efforts in Spain to keep the civil war going for diverse purposes; and while Il Duce steps warily, cautioning Franco against ill-considered bombing while speaking friendship to the Reich and leaning toward understanding with England; protests in Parliament grow louder for a stronger British attitude toward discouraging the bombing and upholding the international code. • The recurrent thread of interests! Nations and rulers seeking advantage in a game where human happiness is but a pawn. Perhaps, with the theme of a retrogressive diplomacy so blatantly apparent, men may learn to think more of the interests of man himself and seek an influence which alone can sway the balance toward true justice—the influence of right.

¶ **Excerpt From a Diary**—A friend sends copies of the Green Bay (Wis.) Historical Bulletin in which the "Lost Dauphin" legend is discussed. Having seen some mention in this column of certain family gossip, over which my immediate associates are prone to make light, and undoubtedly desiring to aid my cause, this well-wisher does the kindly thing. But, alas. The pamphlets contain pictures. One of them is a reproduction of the likeness of Louis XVII prior to his incarceration in the Temple prison. This the children scan carefully. Says the Boy: "The Dauphin's an impostor! That's not a Williams nose!" Says the Girl: "Oh, but he's graceful! Imagine Dad in that costume!" Says the Tranquil Lady: "Well, Dad could have looked like that"—with a dubious accent on the "could." Another picture is that of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, one-time missionary to the Oneida Indians, and claimed by some enthusiasts to have been the "Lost Dauphin," Louis XVII grown up. The children take one glance and dismiss the whole thing peremptorily: "Why," they declare, "Eleazer was good-looking!" And thus, according to family consensus, I'm done out of the French crown—by a nose, so to speak.

House Rejects Hurley's Plan On Job Relief

Legislative Deadlock Is Tightened by Vote on Two Measures

Politics Charged

The deadlock between Governor Hurley and the Republican dominated Legislature over the Governor's attempt to force through an unemployment relief program became tighter today as the House accepted an adverse Ways and Means Committee report on the Chief Executive's $17,500,000 spending plan.

The House first smashed the $8,500,000 appropriation distribution part of the Governor's program by a roll-call vote of 105 to 77, and then by a 112 to 84 roll-call voted down the proposed $9,000,000 bond issue for institution construction and a $4,000,000 distribution to cities and towns for road work.

This action came after Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic floor leader, made a plea for passage of the Governor's program and he charged the Ways and Means Committee had ignored the unemployed and the taxpayers by opposing the Governor's plan and repeated Governor Hurley's warning that the 1938 Legislature would remain in session until it approved an unemployment relief program.

Conference Held

Immediately after House defeat of the Hurley recommendations, Francis M. McKewn, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, called upon Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, to discuss the program. At Mr. Wragg's suggestion, a conference of three Representatives, three Senators, and Mr. McKewn was held in the President's office to discuss a possible compromise program.

Those attending the conference were Representatives Albert F. Bigelow (R), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge, and John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic floor leader; Senators George G. Moyse (R), of Waltham, chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, and Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston, and Mr. McKewn. Neither Mr. Wragg nor Rep. Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, were present.

Herter Assails Plan

Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican whip, charged the money asked for by the Governor would be used only for the hiring of political favorites. The program was supported by several Democratic speakers, and similarly opposed by several Republican leaders.

Prior to the House action today, Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, issued a statement replying to Governor Hurley's attack on him last night in which the Governor claimed Mr. Cahill was playing politics with the unem-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

N.E.A. Official Rebukes Ethics of Legion Attack

Dr. Reuben T. Shaw

New President of the National Education Association. He Is Head of the Natural Science Department of Northeast High School, Philadelphia

Secretary deplores use of convention as sounding board for unofficial criticism of veterans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Employment of the National Education Association's seventy-sixth annual convention here this week as the sounding board for an unofficial attack upon the American Legion resulted today in a sharp rebuke from Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the teachers' organization.

"It is most unfortunate that certain individuals have in recent years released radical and subversive statements at the same time and in the same city in which our convention is meeting—statements intended to give the impression that they emanated from our convention," Mr. Givens told the Representative Assembly this morning.

Members of the N. E. A. throughout the United States had been embarrassed by the statement, which called the Legion "fascist and unpatriotic," he declared. The report, a 280-page monograph, written by Prof. William Gellermann of Northwestern University, was published by Teachers College, Columbia University.

Called "Unethical"

Describing the procedure in which the Gellermann publication was released as "unethical," Mr. Givens revealed the N. E. A. had received many protests since it was made public on the first day of the convention.

One of the complaints, from "the President or an important educational institution," was quoted as follows:

"Permitting National Education Association convention to function as a political forum as of Sunday for the expression of irresponsible and crackpot professors is most unfortunate in the interests of national education. This country is fed up on knockers. What is needed is a constructive educational policy."

Because the manner in which the Gellermann report was presented

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Spectrum Color Raises Doubt Of Plants on Mars

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 30—Evidence which seriously affects any theory that plants and animals such as inhabit the earth can exist on the planet Mars, was presented before astronomers attending sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here by Dr. Peter M. Millman of the David Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto.

From May to August last year Dr. Millman obtained approximately 200 spectrograms of Mars with the 74-inch telescope, studying the intensity of light from various parts of the planet's disk. Some of the most prominent surface features of Mars are the large dark areas or so-called "seas." Though it is well known that they are not bodies of water, these are subject to marked seasonal changes, becoming darker with the melting of the polar ice caps.

Apparently Mars has seasons which correspond quite closely to the spring, summer, autumn and winter known on earth, and in the same sequence, depending on where the sun is with respect to either the northern or southern hemisphere. The darkening areas near the equator as spring advances has previously been attributed to the awakening of plant life, for as the ice melts in the vicinity of the poles, the marking referred to as "canals" gradually become plainer, followed by darkening of the "seas."

The color of the seas has often

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New Deal Puts House Rebels On 'Purge' List

'Copperheads' on Powerful Rules Committee Are Slated for Defeat

Corcoran Active

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The New Deal has set out definitely to crush the final remaining center of effective opposition to it in Congress—the powerful House Rules Committee.

Definite information is available that the so-called "purge" committee of the New Dealers, led by Thomas G. Corcoran, the energetic, accordian-playing Liberal who is close to the President's ear, has taken hold of the matter. The prospect here is that Mr. Roosevelt, personally, will interest himself in the crucial elections centering round this Committee. In broader terms, there is every expectation in Washington today that Mr. Roosevelt is preparing to take a more personal hand in the whole forthcoming Congressional primary fights, between New Dealers and "Copperhead"-Conservatives in the Democratic Party than at any previous time in his presidential incumbency.

Rules Committee

The position of the House Rules Comittee has long been anomalous. It has been a little island of conservatism in a New Deal sea. This would not matter were not the Committee so important. In the large and unwieldy house, the Rules Committee exercises complete control over most bills. It controls the House calender. Its members are picked chiefly by seniority of service. It is composed of ten Democrats, with John O'Connor of New York, Chairman, and four Republicans, of whom the ranking member is Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the probable successor of Bertrand H. Snell, minority leader. The four Republicans almost auto-

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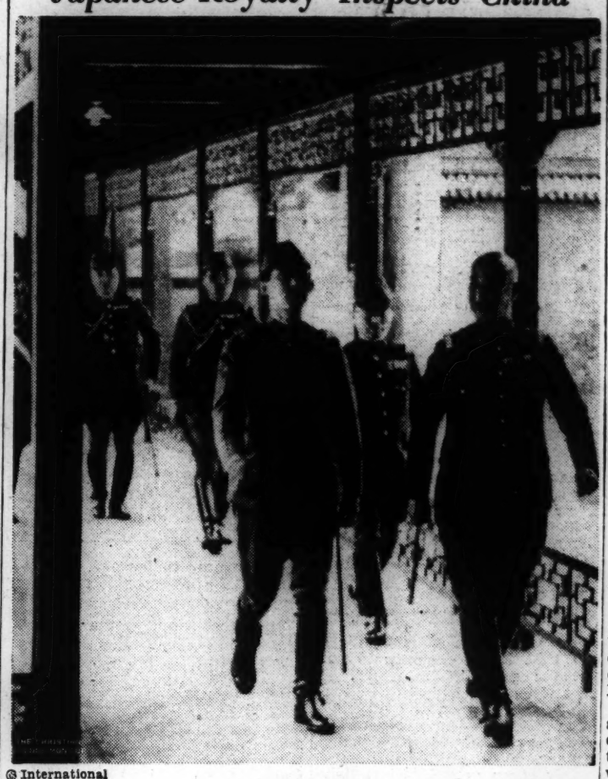
Japanese Royalty 'Inspects' China



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Prince Chichibu Gen. Count Terauchi

The Brother of the Emperor of Japan Is Accompanied by the Commander of the Japanese Army in North China on a Visit to a Chinese Palace Confiscated by the Invaders

Peiping as 'Japanese Soil'; Precedent in Legation Affair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Just how much Japan considers it owns in North China is still a debated point.

But a recent incident has indicated how sharply Japan has ranged itself against the rest of the "foreign" powers in China—a breach of precedent that may envisage significant consequences.

The "affair"—though lasting only through one evening—occurred when the Japanese military forces assumed control over Peiping's historic Legation Quarter, which was the focal point of the Boxer siege at the turn of the century.

Traffic on the streets of the internationally-controlled Quarter was halted, much inconvenience was caused, and a Japanese soldier with fixed bayonet was placed outside the entrance of the British Embassy. All this was quite unprecedented, for previous trouble has involved either the united foreigners opposed to Chinese, or a group of the foreign Powers against one unpopular member such as Soviet Russia.

Establishes Precedent

In this as in many other recent incidents in various parts of China, much of the concern was due to the fact that precedent was being established along a line never previously contemplated. All the rules have been made on the theory that this was a game in which China was up against a more or less united front of foreign Powers. That one of these Powers should, as for months in Shanghai, be opposed not only to China but—to a hardly less direct extent though without violent military conflict—to its fellow-foreigners, is a thing which has pretty thoroughly upset all past calculations.

The Peiping Legation Quarter is now a sort of Sleepy Hollow in which foreign capitals no longer have the keen interest of a few years back. But although the issue is not now acute, due to removal of most of the diplomatic establishments to other locations, it is interesting to check up on the technicalities of the case to see to what extent the Japanese actually broke through precedent and the rights of others.

Following the Boxer trouble came the basic legal instrument furnishing the Diplomatic Quarter with its charter—the Final Protocol of Sept. 7, 1901, which established the Quarter as a special area legally exempt from Chinese control. The area remained Chinese territory but it was set apart for use of the legations with certain elementary municipal services, including a police service, of its own.

Promised "No Encroachments"

In 1904 an International Protocol signed June 13 laid down certain fundamentals regarding the internal arrangements of the Quarter, and among the obligations then accepted by the signatories (including Japan) was—with reference to roads, as well as other constructions—that "no encroachments shall be made upon them by the legations . . ." which may have been designed to refer to physical building but which also might be read to include control.

As is stated in Robert Moore Duncan's "Peiping Municipality and the Diplomatic Quarter" (Yenching University, 1933): "The somewhat rudimentary municipal system which is in operation in the Diplomatic Quarter in Peiping presents a curious picture of informal administrative practice against a complex background of political authority."

Even at the comparatively recent date that this was written, the author can have had no inkling of just how matters would work out, for the whole nature of his approach and that of other writers presupposes that any difficulty must come through Chinese encroachments on a united foreign authority; or at most, that some traffic policing difficulties might arise because of diplomatic immunity granted individuals.

But Mr. Duncan nevertheless made some pertinent general observations, as when he further remarked: "What obtains in the Diplomatic Quarter is a municipal system which depends for its successful functioning not only upon the proper handling of somewhat informal administrative machinery, but to an even greater extent upon the co-operation of the representatives of the Protocol Powers in matters of general policy in so far as municipal administration in the Quarter is concerned. Equally

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

3 Powers Lift Battleship Size To 45,000 Tons

Pact of U. S., Britain and France Announced by British Naval Chief

16-Inch Guns Kept

Japan's Refusal to Agree to Limits Led to Use of Escalator Clause

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—An agreement among the United States, Britain, and France setting the limits on battleships at 45,000 tons with 16-inch guns was announced in the House of Commons today.

The agreement, announced by Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, was a sequel to the decision of the three powers to abandon the 35,000-ton limit of the London Naval Treaty of 1936.

This was made public March 31 in accordance with the escalator clause of the treaty, invoked by the signatories because of reports that Japan was building mammoth men-of-war.

Mr. Duff-Cooper indicated that the 45,000-ton limit was higher than Britain wanted to build up to, "but that is the lowest figure on which agreement could be reached," he said.

Mr. Duff-Cooper announced that Britain's two new battleships to be laid down in the 1938 program would not exceed 40,000 tons and would carry 16-inch guns.

Britain, he said, has asked other European Powers to keep their capital ships under 40,000 tons.

Naval Designs Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Conclusion of a new agreement on the size of battleships in London officially clears the way here today for what the U. S. Navy is extremely anxious to have to meet suspected Japanese construction of new super-battleships exceeding in size and power any now existing in the world—45,000-ton capital ships.

But in the meantime it has been decided by the President and his leading naval experts to put acquisition of numbers of battleships ahead of acquisition of big ones. The result is that despite the new freedom to build the bigger ships all six of the new American battleships for which Congress has provided initial funds are to be roughly of the old 35,000-ton type.

The only immediate steps to result from the new authorization to move into the field of the bigger ships will be a speeding up of naval designs which are already under way. But it will take nearly a year to complete these designs. Therefore it has been decided to take advantage of the plans already complete for the smaller size ships and get six of that type under way at the earliest possible moment, leaving it up to Congress at its next session to provide money for building a pair of the bigger war monsters.

Two Now Under Way

Two of the 35,000-ton type are already building. Contracts for two more for which Congress appropriated funds in the regular Naval Appropriation Bill, are to be let probably during July. The third pair, for which money was made available in the Deficiency Naval Bill, will follow as soon thereafter as can be arranged.

By deciding to keep this third pair within the 35,000-ton type the United States will be able to have six battleships on the ways by the end of this calendar year. It would have been impossible for technical reasons to begin any 45,000 ton battleships for nearly another year.

But this decision does not indicate any modification of the Navy's extreme desire to obtain two of the larger size made possible by today's developments in London, nor any departure from the President's indicated willingness to let the Navy have them at the earliest possible moment.

Unions and Labor Monopoly: Does Stand Retard Building?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Millions of dollars which would like to go to work to provide more jobs throughout the country, are said to be waiting for what prospective builders call more "favorable conditions." Among the existing "unfavorable conditions" cited are high material and labor costs, but included in these costs is an item which some authorities label "monopolistic labor practices." Such practices, it is claimed, add to the building expense and also prevent in some degree the adoption of new and improved building methods and materials.

There are, however, arguments supporting the position of the unions, and as Dr. Raleigh W. Stone, Associate Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Chicago, says, "the constructive features of unions are in no wise dependent on monopolistic practices, and to point out that unions are monopolistic in some respects is not a wholesale condemnation of them."

Among the so-called monopolistic labor practices cited is the case where a union forbids the installation of doors and windows with the glass already inserted at the shop, though such shop handling of the glazing is claimed to be much cheaper.

There are other examples of so-called monopolistic labor practices insignificant perhaps in themselves but representing, according to Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, a sizable amount in increased costs when considered for the whole nation.

Then there's the matter of jurisdiction. A steam fitter cannot connect water pipes. A carpenter cannot install a sheet metal partition. That is, they probably could, but the union rules say they must not.

The unions justify the strict compliance with craft jurisdiction rules with the argument that each trade knows its own work best and that the work can be done best when one trained in that line handles it.

Professor Stone carries his criticism of monopolistic labor practices further. "Through restriction of membership, exorbitant initiation fees, apprentice rules," he says, "as well as out-and-out monopolistic agreements which may or may not be in collusion with employers, the unions seriously affect the operation of the labor market."

He holds, though, that monopolies by Government and by business are responsible for a share of what he terms the building of a "major barrier to recovery."

Intimate Message From Washington

Typical Jones Family Helps Out on Statistics, but Is Confused by Debt Billions—Radios Alter Home Scene

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 30

The Washington correspondent was looking over his handouts the other day with both President and Congress out of town, when he came upon a series of statistical tables. Turning to his secretary, he said, "Mrs. Hulsizer, please ring for the Jones family."

A minute later Papa Jones, Mama Jones, John Jones, Jr., and Cornelia, age 6, entered the office.

"I wanted to see you as the 'typical American family'," said the correspondent.

"You wanted us to illustrate a few statistics?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Yes; no explanation of Government figures these days is complete without reference to the Jones family. I want you to jump through a few hoops."

"Hoops?" said Mr. Jones suspiciously.

"I was speaking metaphorically. You yourself are merely a metaphor, you know. In this instance I want you to dramatize some figures for me; to be specific, to listen to the radio, and to play the phonograph."

"I am quite ready," said Mr. Jones composedly. "Are the figures in millions or billions today?"

"These figures deal with the prevalence of radios, pianos, and phonographs in America's village homes. They are really quite interesting when you consider that the radio only entered family life two decades ago. They are taken from a family-living study by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau. Now Mr. Jones, remembering that you are speaking as the head of the village-home typical family of America, do you own a radio set?"

Radio Transforms Home Life

"I do," said Mr. Jones glibly. "Three fourths of all American village homes now have radios. Looking at America as a series of 'Jones families,' you will find that in the South the ratio of radio ownership is three out of four; in the Midwest four out of five, and in New England and the Pacific coast, nine out of ten."

"Very good. Now, if you please we will let your wife speak. Mrs. Jones, has the radio made much difference in your life?"

"Lands sakes, yes! Our village used to be a long way from the city; but now, seems if it's right next door to everything that's going on. Scrubbin' and ironin' are so much easier with something to listen to. There's fashions, and fancy recipes, and the most interesting information, and store advertisements from the county seat!"

"Thank you, Mrs. Jones. I knew I could count on you to personalize this great change. I want to ask your husband now if he notices any change on the political side?"

"Speaking purely as a statistical abstraction, Sir, you understand I do not dabble in politics. Speaking as the head of the composite Jones family of the Nation, however, I may state that the change has been little short of revolutionary. The political campaigns of today are fought right in the front parlor of 'the Jones family.'"

"Did you wish to add something, Mrs. Jones?"

"Only that Mr. Roosevelt has such a nice voice!"

"Now don't become too personal, Mrs. Jones. Remember you, too, are only a statistical abstraction. However, I can see there has been a change. The emotional political possibilities of the radio are unlimited. But I am interested in another statistic the Government has dug up. What has the radio done to the old piano? Is the ether wave taking the place of home-grown music? Perhaps little Cornelia will answer that one?"

"Oh, I still have to practice my scales, Mr. Correspondent. I'm doing fine, thank you. You should hear me on 'Poet and Peasant.'"

"And how about you, Junior?"

"I don't play myself, but we have a piano, Sir. About one in four of all the Jones families owns a piano.

"In New England, 42 per cent own 'em, and they work down to 27 per cent in the Southwest. Even with our radio we still play the piano about the way we uster."

American Families Awfully Human

"Junior! How many times have I told you not to say 'uster'?"

"Sorry, Maw. I forget to speak the way I oughta."

"Never mind, Mrs. Jones. I think Junior helps to visualize the Jones family. They are awfully human, these American families, behind the walls of statistics. Do you still play the phonograph, Junior?

"Well, we don't play ours so much. It's busted."

"Perhaps, Mr. Jones, you can speak as head of the Jones family. Twenty-five years ago nearly every village home in America had a bicycle, a phonograph, and a stereopticon, with pictures of Niagara Falls, and the Forum, Rome. What's happened now?"

"The automobile made the roads unsafe for bicycles. The movies killed the stereopticon. The phonograph, however, isn't doing so badly, though it's falling off some. Despite the radio, about 20 per cent of village families have phonographs; New England, with 22 per cent, again comes highest and seems to show a real love for music, the percentages trail down to about 1 phonograph in 10 white families in the Southwest."

"Well, thank you very much, Mr. Jones. That will be all for today. When it comes to statistics you are a reporter's best friend! Don't forget to come around at the start of the new fiscal year."

Mr. Jones smiled pleasantly. "Always eager to oblige, and your figures today were easy. Where we have to hustle is over some of these New Deal statistics. I get so confused over these debt billions I don't really know where I am."

"Lots of other people in the same fix. Good-by, Mr. Jones!"

"Good-by!"

R. L. S.

What! No Pump Priming?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 30—The $750,000,000 Federal pump-priming appropriation for public works projects has no glamour for the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, President Roosevelt's home sector, it was learned here today. The new grants are being sought by 3,100 other counties throughout the country, but this fact and the necessity for making early application stressed by the President himself has not caused the Dutchess Board to fall in line.

The general view here was voiced by James D. McPhee, chairman of the Board, who said he did not see why, "if we haven't got the projects, we should manufacture them." Clarence A. Bishop, a Supervisor, said he could see no objection to taking advantage of the Federal grants, but, at the same time, "no need to look around just to find ways to spend money."

Ten rural school districts in the County have shown more inclination, and their Trustees have been invited to a conference at the Summer White House at Hyde Park on Friday concerning their application for a Federal grant of 45 per cent of the $750,000 cost of centralizing education in the area with erection of a junior and senior high school.

Soybean Tested as Motor Fuel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Research into the possibilities of the use of the soybean for the production of vegetable oil suitable for motor fuel for diesel engines has been in progress for some time past by Messrs. Lever Brothers.

Oil from about 20 different trees and plants was tested as well as oils derived from several animal tallows and fats.

At present the soybean is the chief export of Manchukuo, some 2,000,000 tons having been exported annually between 1930-35 from about 10,000,000 acres under cultivation.

The bean grows successfully in England, and could be grown on a large scale in many parts of the British Empire, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and, probably, South Africa.

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Liquor Dealers Oppose Radio Ads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30—Advertising of alcoholic beverages over the radio is "detrimental to the best interests of the entire industry," New Jersey retail liquor dealers had resolved today. This was one of a series of resolutions voted at the fourth annual convention of the Package Stores Association here.

Another urged that licenses be limited "so that no municipality will ever become known as a city of liquor stores rather than of other business enterprises," permits to be "spaced by a fair and equitable method, according to distances between stores and according to population."

Simon Warns Buyers Of German Bonds

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today gave warning in the House of Commons that "those who from now onward buy Austrian or German bonds from foreign holders do so at their own risk."

In the Boston Section:

Executive Council confirms nomination of Fred Tarbell Field as chief justice of the Supreme Court.

International trade seen at Wellesley Institute as savior of democracy.

Waterbury corruption charges finally bring about Good Government Association.

Delta Sorority hears "charm" discussed at Swampscott meeting.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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Divisions Vanish At Blue and Gray Gettysburg Camp

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 30 (AP)—War veterans from all parts of the United States, a gay-hearted, joyous cavalcade, flocked into this welcoming village today and yesterday to open camp for the Gettysburg Reunion.

Bells clanging, locomotives chugging, long trains puffed into town with old soldiers from the West and South. Added to the thousand or so who came by train during the morning, several hundred from eastern points arrived by bus. Members of the Anniversary Commission said that by nightfall all the majority of the 2,000 expected would be here.

Attendants escorted the boys of the Blue and the Gray to mess tents for breakfast and lunch. From there the veterans went visiting with comrades of the war days, or rested in Army tents in which they will spend the next week.

Line Vanished

The veterans of the North and the South were encamped separately, but no longer was there thought of a Mason and Dixon's line.

John S. Sumer of Oakland, Calif., a G. A. R. Post Commander, who said he did "plenty of shooting with Sherman at Atlanta, Ga.," headed for the "camp across the street" and said, "I love the Confederates."

"We're here not so much for a jolly time as to demonstrate our Nation is one united," he added.

His views were typical of the expressions from both the erstwhile Union and Confederate soldiers.

The men average 94 years old, and many were those who stepped proudly along as tall and straight as when they shouldered a musket three quarters of a century ago.

The weatherman beamed on the reunion. For several days it has been cloudy and rainy. As the anniversary program opened, Gettysburg was bathed in broad sunshine.

A "Lincoln" On Hand

Crowds gathered at the railroad station to welcome veterans arriving for the Blue and Gray reunion gasped when an "Abraham Lincoln" stepped off the train.

He was tall and slender, and was wearing a long black coat and a black top hat. His chin whiskers reminded those present of pictures they had seen of the Civil-War President.

He said he was Orvielle Mellis of Decatur, Ill., attendant for C. H. Collins, Civil War veteran. He looks so much like Lincoln, he said, that he decided to wear Lincoln-like clothes to the 75th anniversary celebration.

Meanwhile, C. L. Bentley from Fenton Mich., started for Gettysburg 75 years ago, but arrived only today.

Here to attend the final reunion of the Blue and Gray, Mr. Benton said he was a private in the engineers Corps of the Army of the Potomac during the War between the States.

After building the bridge on which the Union Army advanced to Gettysburg, the engineers were directed to follow, but the battle ended while they were enroute and they returned to Virginia.

"Better late than never," Mr. Bently chuckled.

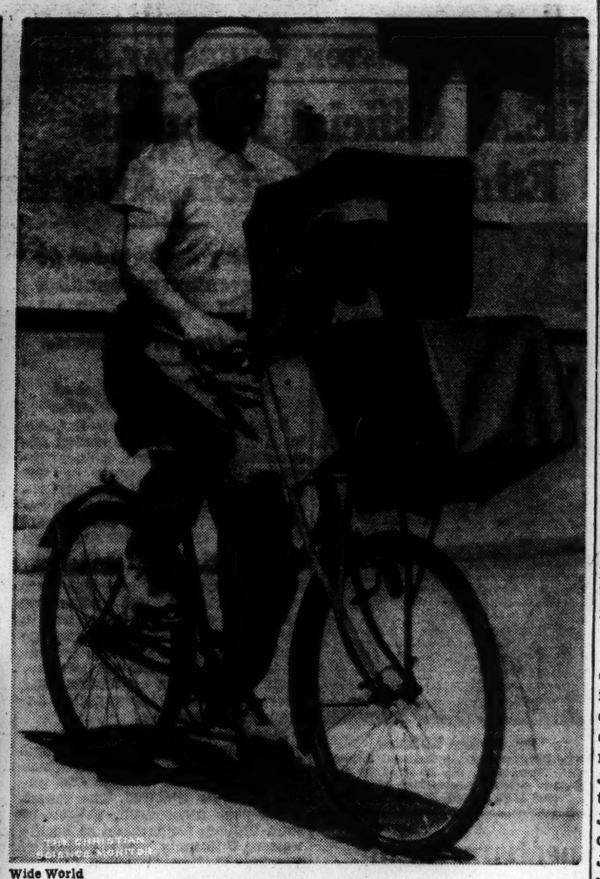
Gettysburg Today, The Healing of Sectionalism: Editorial Page.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Skipper of Massed Flight

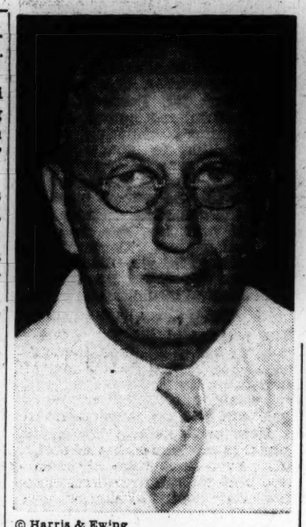
Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, commanding the scouting force craft units, pictured at San Diego, Calif., at the start of the Navy's largest mass distance flight, when 48 patrol planes took off for the naval air base on Lake Washington, near Seattle, a distance of about 1350 miles.



Wide World

Youth Must Be Served

This handle-bar arrangement of a rumble seat was adopted by Emile Eberle of Geneva, Switzerland, as the most convenient way to take out the youngster for an airing in the countryside. The arrangement is of the tourist type and top can be folded down. The father did all the work.



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On the TVA Job

Thomas A. Panter of Los Angeles has arrived in Washington to take up his duties as engineer for the Senate Inquiry Committee.

Flood Prevention Week

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday signed a resolution providing that the week of May 31, 1939, shall be National Flood Prevention Week.

Halt on Planes for Japan Forecast in Air Circles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—It is being predicted in aviation circles today that the next two months will witness the almost complete stoppage of direct shipments of American-made aircraft to Japan as a result of the disapproval which the State Department has expressed of such export business.

But while direct shipments may stop, it is represented in the same quarters that unless and until the Government approaches the problem of American shipments officially and legally, Japan will continue to put into the air as many aircraft of American design made of American materials as ever.

While representatives of the American aircraft industry are unwilling to speak their opinions publicly because of the attitude of the State Department, they make no secret of the fact privately that they strongly dislike the approach of the Government in the matter and have no intention to forgoing all possible benefits of Japanese trade until the Government takes a different line of approach.

Indirect Shipments Possible

It is predicted that Japan will continue to get American equipment in two different ways after direct export ceases. One will be by indirect shipment to foreign intermediaries. The other will be Japanese assemblage of American-type planes with parts shipped to Japan. Should parts shipments be curtailed by Government pressure Japan presumably could go into production of the parts themselves from American semi-finished materials. While assembling, or finishing of parts would lengthen the period of procurement, the net result would not differ greatly from the present situation.

This attitude of the bulk of the American aircraft industry was learned here following publication of Department of Commerce export figures which show that during the month of May Japan obtained 12 American airplanes while China obtained 23. However, the 12 planes which Japan bought cost $999,718 while the 23 planes which went to China only cost $770,086.

The total American aircraft export business during the same month amounted to $7,829,193, the bulk of which was obviously military in character. Added to exports for the previous four months of 1938 it brought aircraft exports for the first five months' period to a grand total of $29,168,727 which was larger by 113 per cent than the aircraft export business for the same period of 1937.

Same Policy for Both

The exporting section of the American aviation industry is definitely tending toward the attitude that the State Department should not expect the manufacturers to apply a diplomatic policy which the Department itself is either unable or unwilling to promulgate officially. Its spokesmen are saying here that if the Government wants American exports to Japan stopped it should do so publicly and officially.

And these spokesmen continue that they would have no objection to losing the Japanese and Chinese markets if the Government would undertake to see that they did not promptly revert to other competing nations. What is the use, they ask, of stopping American shipments if Japan would merely turn to England, or Germany, or Italy and obtain its planes from them. Such a result, it is contended, would not affect the balance of war in the Far East. It would, however, give the new exporter the advantage of big orders which would stimulate production there to the potential disadvantage of the United States both commercially and in a military sense.

Kept Low by Statute

Another cause of some resentment against the Government attitude is they must enjoy a substantial export market in order to be able to meet the needs of American defense. Their profits from sales to the U. S. Army and Navy are kept so low by statute that they say they an alleged refusal on the part of the State Department to aid in obtaining compensation for the American manufacturers by helping more actively to develop new markets elsewhere, particularly in South America. The manufacturers insist must have an opportunity for profit or go out of business.

Faced with this condition they complain that rigid State Department regulations forbid American consular and commercial agents abroad from giving the assistance necessary in the development of new American aircraft markets.

In other words, they are said to be preparing to shut off shipments to Japan, but doing so grudgingly and with side remarks to the general effect that the State Department is asking the private manufacturers to do its diplomatic work for it, and refusing at the same time to offer some compensation for the markets they are being asked to abandon.

'Julius Caesar' Streamlined For Phonograph Production

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In its early history the phonograph was visualized primarily as, and, in fact, was called, a "talking machine." Indeed it recorded the talking voice much better than music. But when the phonograph was able to record a wider range of sounds, music became and has remained until today its principal resource.

There are signs of talking entertainment returning to favor, however. Perhaps radio's "electrical transcriptions" have had something to do with it. In a recent release we spoke of recordings by Edwin Markham, the poet, of some of his popular poems. Now Columbia has brought forth a condensed version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" by Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater company. Though an extremely "streamlined" version it will serve as a satisfactory reminder to those who saw the play during the last season in New York and possibly provide a very good sketch of certainly one of the best known of classical plays.

The album begins in the second scene of the first Act where the soothsayer warns Caesar to "beware of the Ides of March." The dialogue between Cassius and Brutus and Casca and Brutus is tightened leading swiftly to the second warning of the soothsayer that the "Ides of March are come." From this point the single line of Cassius urging Casca to "be sudden, for we fear prevention" leads directly to the assassination line of Casca, "Speak, hands for me." This is typical of the cuts and elimination of scenes throughout the play. Perhaps too swift unless one has the original with the album libretto to observe where the cuts have been made. In any wise the Mercury company gives a very simple dramatic performance. Chimes are used throughout the readings to break the mood of the scenes and lead directly into others.

Late releases:

Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, by Orson Welles and Mercury Theater Company. Five Columbia records in album.

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor, played by Egon Petri, pianist, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Walter Goehr, conductor. Four Columbia records in album. A very fine performance of this popular piano concerto. Throughout it demonstrates Tchaikovsky's fondness for melody, such that after several hearings some of the themes will be running insistently through the listener's head. Music that can be taken in like this is eminently satisfactory. This does not detract from the "show piece" characteristics of this work which seems to have given the piano and orchestra equal work to do instead of giving the piano a virtuoso part with the orchestral accompaniment. The recording is very excellent in quality and the soloist and orchestra are well delineated.

Instrumental

Campion: Gigue; Gavotte; Fugue; Air; Sonatina, played by Julio Martinez Oyanguren, guitarist, Columbia record. Early seventeenth century airs written by a composer for the lute, the predecessor of the guitar. Well played.

Vocal

Charles Ives: Six Songs (1. Charlie Rutlage; 2. Evening; 3. Resolution; 4. Ann Street; 5. Two Little Flowers; 6. The Greatest Man), sung by Mordecai Bauman, baritone, with Albert Hirsh, pianist. New Music Quarterly recording, distributed by Co-operative Store, Bennington College. These are representative examples of the composer's work. In this group "Charlie Rutlage," a western song, and "The Greatest Man," seemed the most significant songs. Mr. Bauman has a very fine voice.

Popular

Current Victor lists offer the following:

Music Maestro Please ("Pagliacci" stuff); All Through the Night (Old Welsh air smoothly swung). Tommy Dorsey's Orch.

It's the Little Things That Count (easy style); Somewhere With Somebody Else (nice trumpet work). Bunny Berigan's Orch.

Don't Wake Up My Heart (easy style); Saving Myself for You (easy style). Benny Goodman's Orch.; Martha Tilton, vocalist.

I Married an Angel—from musical comedy of same name (smooth style); How to Win Friends and Influence People (medium rhythm). Larry Clinton's Orch.

Rhyme A Rhyme-a-Ling (comedy lyrics); So You Left Me for the Leader of a Swing Band ("Pling Trapese" theme). Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

When They Played the Polka (nice polka rhythm); There's Rain in My Eyes (smooth version). Leo Reisman's Orchestra.

Round the Old Deserted Farm (Willard Robinson philosophy); Never Felt Better, Never Had Less (nicely rhythmic). Bunny Berigan's Orch.

Donn' Ama (imitative of "O Marie"); Oh! Ma-Ma (The Butcher Boy) (comedy lyrics). Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Now It Can Be Told-Alexander's Ragtime Band; My Walking Stick—from same picture (both easy styled). Tommy Dorsey's Orch.

Where in the World—from Josette; In Any Language—from same (both smooth style). Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

Jealous of Me; How Can I? (both Fats' best slow style) Fats Waller's Rhythm.

Wolverine Blues (corny style); Strictly for the Persians (à la Ray Scott). Larry Clinton's Orch.

Marching Along With Time—Alexander's Ragtime Band; This Time Its Real (easy style). Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Ride Tenderfoot, Ride—Cowboy From Brooklyn (good singing); I Love You With All My Heart—waltz; Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Spring Is Here—I Married an Angel; I'll Tell the Man in the Street—from the same (both smoothly melodic style). Leo Reisman's Orchestra.

Bluebird

Heart of Mine (slow Louis Armstrong style); Little Joe From Chicago (obviously quite a character). Wingy Mannone's Orch.

I Married an Angel—from musical comedy of same name; Spring Is Here—from same. Blue Barron's Orchestra.

Decca

Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride—Cowboy From Brooklyn (nice rocking rhythm); Daddy's Boy (sentimental style). Dick Powell; Harry Sosnik's Orch.

Let Me Whisper (slow style); Swing Low, Sweet Chariot. Bing Crosby; Paul Taylor Choristers; Johnny Trotter's Orchestra.

So Little Time; Mexican Swing (both typical Armstrong). Louis Armstrong's Orchestra.

Somewhere With Somebody Else (slow style); Why'd Ya Make Me Fall in Love (nicely rhythmic). George Olsen's Music.

So You Left Me for the Leader of a Swing Band; The Fly Outflew the Flea (tongue-twister lyrics). Kings Jesters' Orchestra.

Three Blind Mice (nicely swung folk tune); Toy Trumpet (medium fast rhythmic version). Milt Herth Trio.

Just Let Me Look at You—Joy of Living; Sing a Song of Harvest—Kentucky Moonshine (good simple singing). Kenny Baker, tenor; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.

This Time It's Real (torchy style); You Can't Be Mine (torchy blues style). Ella Fitzgerald; Savoy Eight.

I'm Glad for Your Sake; I'm Away From It All (Connie's best easy style). Connie Boswell.

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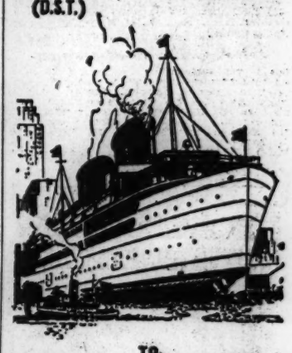
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SINCLAIR

Langer Concedes Defeat by Nye For Nomination

FARGO, N. D., June 30 (AP)—Gov. William Langer today conceded the Republican nomination for the Senate in North Dakota's primary election to U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye.

The Governor took this action when with only 114 of the State's 2,280 precincts missing the count stood:

Nye, 87,794 Lan;ger, 81,488.

At the same time Senator Nye said he had informed Morris Sheppard, chairman, (D) of Texas of the Senate campaign funds committee, that it would be necessary to investigate absentee ballots in only a few North Dakota counties. Chairman Sheppard had planned, in response to Senator Nye's request yesterday to question all county auditors. Senator Nye also told the chairman he had information of "several repeat voters" in one community.

Mr. Langer's running mate, John N. Hagan, however, was leading his Nye-supported opponent, T. H. H. Thoresen in the race for the Republican Nomination for Governor. Returns from 2,063 precincts showed Mr. Hagan with 81,843 votes to 77,109 for Lieut. Gov. Thoresen.

North Dakota's two representatives in Congress, Usher L. Burdick and William Lemke, had nearly a two-to-one margin over their nearest competitor for the two Republican Congressional nominations.

Candidates endorsed by the State Democratic organization dominated their contests by huge pluralities in the nominations for Senator, Governor, and Representative. The returns were still largely incomplete, however, because of the interest shown throughout the State in the Republican contests.

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The Road to Afghanistan Beset by Raiders

Upper—A Caravan Winds Through the Famous Khyber Pass. Lower—One of the More Peaceful Tribesmen of the Khyber Pass

Kiwanis Elects Oklahoma Man To Presidency

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—H. G. Hatfield of Oklahoma City was chosen president of Kiwanis International by acclamation yesterday at the twenty-second annual convention. He succeeds F. Trafford Taylor of St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Bennett O. Knudson of Albert Lea, Minn., was elected Vice-President from the United States.

A resolution attacking aliens who fail to seek citizenship was adopted.

Another resolution urged universal service (conscription of capital, industry and man power) in time of war.

Prof. William F. Osborne, of the French Language and Literature Department of the University of Manitoba, urged delegates to resist "certain deep-seated tendencies in democratic countries . . . which threaten the existence of democracies."

"Democracy is the political aspect of Christianity . . . and the fortunes of the two are mutually dependent," he said. . . . "Co-operation against the dangers that beset society should not be difficult between the two great branches of the English-speaking race."

Plot to Seize Afghanistan Blocked by British Forces

The News

SIMLA, India, June 30 (AP)—The British Army has crushed a plot of Waziristan warriors to overthrow the reigning dynasty of Afghanistan and has seized the mysterious Syrian "Holy Man" behind it.

[Discovery of the plot was reported a week ago while British Northwest Frontier detachments were already coping with another outbreak of this restless frontier tribe on the most northerly frontier of India.]

It was announced today that the fanatical leader of the Afghanistan plot, known as Shamipir, had surrendered at Wana, on India's Northwestern Frontier, and been taken to Delhi in a military airplane. It was understood he would be deported to Syria. His real name was said to be Saiyd Mohamed Sadi.

Waziristan tribal levies which had been moving toward Afghanistan for a week have been dispersed.

Britain is bound by treaty to protect Afghanistan against invasion. When the plot was uncovered some observers believed it was connected with Moslem-fostered troubles in Palestine. Others attributed it to the desires of King Amanullah, who abdicated in 1929, to regain the Afghan throne.

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

India's Northwest Frontier has once more boiled over. The trouble is located in a tangled mass of steep, barren mountains, all but inaccessible, separating from each other the comparatively civilized territories of Afghanistan and India. The disturbed region is about as big as Norway. It is inhabited by independent Moslem tribesmen, each of whom habitually carries a rifle. There are about 250,000 fighting men in the area, but only a few thousand of them are involved in the present disturbances, which are confined to parts of Waziristan, a country half as big as Switzerland midway along the border.

The Waziris and their intermingled tribal neighbors, the Marsuds, live under conditions which have changed little for centuries. Their relations with the villagers inhabiting the rich plains of India situated at the foot of their mountains resemble those existing between Welshmen and Englishmen, bordering upon one another in Saxon days.

The tribesmen are mostly big sturdy fellows, with ruddy faces and shaggy black beards. They wear either small cloth caps or voluminous turbans, and habitually appear swathed from head to foot in baggy garments formed of many yards of cotton piece goods so wound around their persons as to protect them from the burning midsummer sun and the winter blasts of their severe mountain climate.

Two schools of opinion exist in the Government of India's headquarters at Delhi as to the best policy to pursue on this difficult frontier. One set of strategists would have India make itself responsible for the establishment of law and order throughout the entire region. The other would interfere as little as possible in this territory, confining action to repelling actual raids into India. Different Indan Viceroys and commanders-in-chief have tried varying methods. In practice, something between the two extremes has been adopted.

Roads Built Into Area

Endeavor has been made, by money subsidies and otherwise, to help whatever indigenous organization has for the moment established itself among the tribesmen. Roads have also been built into the area and when trouble has become serious military expeditions have been dispatched there. The object of these periodical expeditions has been to punish such marauding bands as may have attacked Indians or Europeans.

In most cases such expeditions have had a certain amount of assistance from tribal groups antagonistic to those immediately responsible for raiding. In other and more frequent cases, Moslem fanaticism in the face of invasion has swept away local tribal differences, with the result that columns sent into the area have been sniped at almost continuously wherever they have gone.

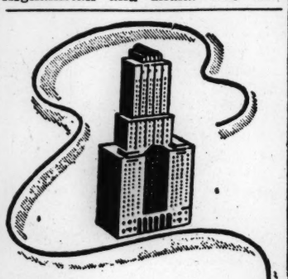
It is recognized that punitive measures are objectionable alike from the humanitarian standpoint and from that of efficiency. On the other hand, so inaccessible is the region and so fiercely do the tribesmen resent any interference with their independence that anything of the nature of an attempt to administer the region permanently has been negatived by almost all the authorities who have had to consider it.

Troops Searched for Leader

The present leader of the marauding element troubling India's northwest frontier is a Moslem priest known as the Fakir (religious mendicant) of Ipi. Some thousands of troops unsuccessfully sought for several months last year to round up both him and his following.

But some hundreds of miles of motorroads were built along which were paraded mobile columns with light tanks and armored cars, while airplanes co-operated overhead. These columns, also friendly local tribesmen who were employed upon road-making—a well-paid job they much appreciated—were sniped at each night, a very considerable number of casualties occurring.

Jirgahs (gatherings of tribal elders) were eventually got together and they handed over a number of rifles as a penalty for past misdeeds, the columns being then withdrawn in the hope that raiding would cease. This hope has not been fulfilled, and military operations have recommenced.



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British Columbia Tackles Problem Of Needed Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Although its business is almost up to the 1937 level and the recession of the United States has hardly been felt here up to now, British Columbia is facing a serious unemployment problem, through the passive strike of some 1500 homeless youths.

Following riots in Vancouver, the unemployed, organized under the Relief Project Workers Union, are converging on Victoria, to demand that the Provincial Government provide jobs for them. The Government has refused flatly to do so, despite strong public protest, and the outcome of the present crisis is in doubt. The Vancouver City Council has sent an urgent appeal to the Dominion Government in Ottawa to assume the entire cost of relief instead of throwing the responsibility for unemployment relief on the provinces.

This situation arose when the Government closed the camps which it had maintained for unemployed youths last winter. The young men in the camps organized their union and demanded that the camps remain open. The Government replied by offering them their transportation to their homes on the prairies, where most of them came from, and insisted that it would not give them more work or any relief.

Now Camping in Hall

For a month the youths passively occupied the Vancouver Post Office and Art gallery in a sit-down strike which ended in a riot when the federal and municipal police finally ejected them, at the request of T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier. Now the boys are in Victoria, some 400 strong, and are camping in a downtown hall, where sympathetic citizens are supplying them with food. The Government has closely guarded the legislative buildings and other premises in Victoria, fearing another riot.

Premier Pattullo has declared the boys can obtain jobs in various parts of British Columbia or the prairies if they want to get out and "rustle." The boys say there are no jobs for them, Mr. Pattullo believes that most of them come from the prairies and that if they are given relief in any form here thousands more prairie people will flock into British Columbia. The Federal Government is in agreement with him that no relief should be given during the summer months to single men.

Public Works Program

The Government is under attack by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the Canadian Socialist Party, and by some public organizations. To meet this criticism, the Government intends to explain its views on a radio hookup. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, on whose recommendation the present policy was adopted, is expected to tell the public why the Government feels that the present sit-down strike was organized by Communist agitators.

Meanwhile the Provincial Government announced that its public works program, to be carried out in co-operation with the Federal Government, would provide 5,000 jobs during the summer. These are not open to the sit-down strikers, but it is believed they will relieve the labor market and enable the strikers to find casual labor, particularly in the country districts. The strikers reply that they do not want casual labor, but steady jobs and insist that the Government provide them.

Hopkins Pledges Punishment For Proven Coercion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Promising to deal "swiftly and summarily" with any "proven charge" of political coercion, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, today said he would be "equally prompt in exposing any accusations trumped up to serve the political ends of those opposed to this Administration."

Mr. Hopkins' declaration prefaced a refutation of 22 charges of political coercion in the Kentucky WPA publicized by the Scripps-Howard newspapers, former New Deal supporters. Out of a score of cases, only two instances of "improper conduct" were found by WPA investigators taking sworn statements along the route followed by the Scripps-Howard correspondent.

Kentucky is a Key State in this year's elections. Opponents of Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, claim the New Deal spending machine is being used to help him win the Democratic Senatorial nomination over Gov. A. B. Chandler.

The WPA chief admitted that Lee Carden, WPA Supervisor in Edmonson County, distributed registration cards apparently with the object of finding out the political affiliation of workers.

"We have taken steps to see that this man minds his own business," Mr. Hopkins said. In the second case, a foreman named Cleve Kenney told a WPA worker that "the fellows on the job were going to have to support Barkley if they stayed on the WPA."

"We regard this remark by Mr. Kenney as reprehensible and the State Administrator has been instructed to take the necessary punitive action.

"I recognize," said Mr. Hopkins, "that in a far-flung organization covering the 3,300 counties in America, with 64,000 projects and 2,700,000 workers, there will occur indiscretions by overzealous partisans in the midst of heated campaigns, but that is a vastly different thing from a planned and organized political campaign on the part of responsible heads of any Government agency."

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Wonders of Research: Oil Gush Raised

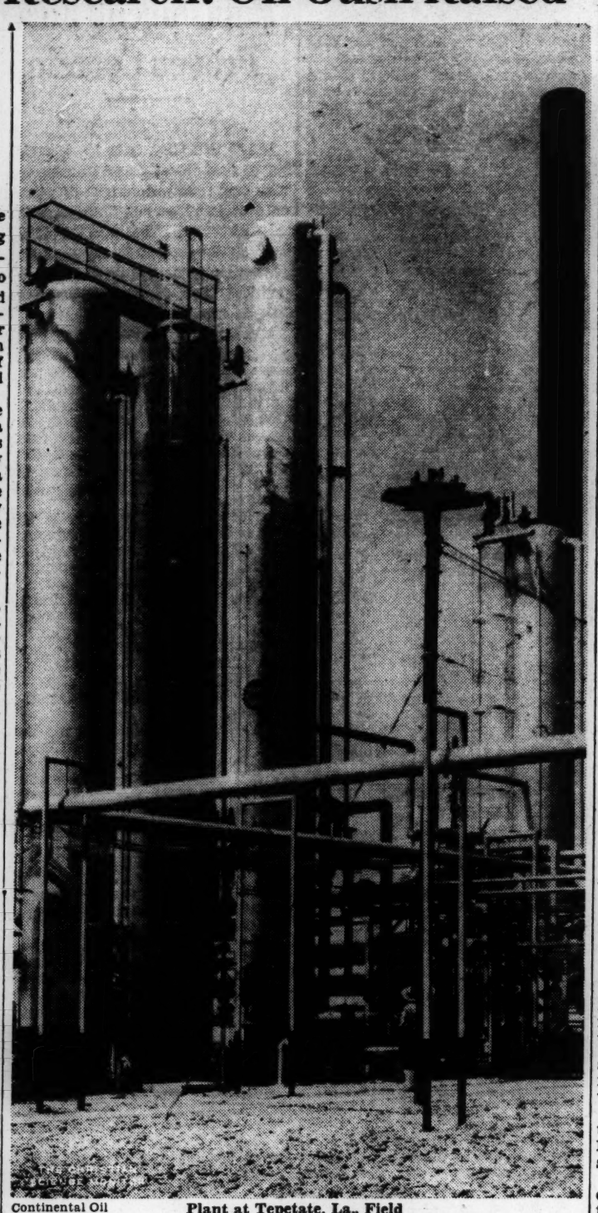
Slack flow of petroleum quickened by use of natural gas pressure—Non-electric particle hunted inside atom.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An exhaustive study of "pressure maintenance," the new engineering practice which promises to bring so-called "unrecoverable" petroleum to the surface in amounts that will add very substantially to oil well production, was presented at the mid-year meeting of the American Petroleum Institute by C. E. Bennett, chief petroleum engineer of Continental Oil Company.

The plan is simply to hold the original underground pressure of a well at its initial strength or as close to that strength as possible, by compressing the natural gas from a pool and forcing it back into the underground formation through dry holes or special "input" wells. He made an important distinction between true pressure maintenance and the less effective "re-pressuring."

Taking one field as an example, that of Tepetate, La., he estimates a 40 per cent increase in ultimate recovery accomplished at a cost of less than 5 per cent of the value of the additional production. Aswering the argument of excessive compression costs, Mr. Bennett cited the use of high pressure separator gas already under compression, pointing out that it takes no more horsepower to compress from 300 pounds per square inch to 3,000 pounds than it does to increase from 30 to 300.



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Fine Motion Watched

Recent experiments in the physics laboratories of the University of Michigan have disclosed new reason to credit the existence of an even smaller particle within the atom than has heretofore been known.

Researchers have long suspected that some such minute particle bearing no electrical charge, would some day be found, although no one has ever seen or measured it.

Why? First, because when an electron is thrown off from the nucleus of an atom by atomic bombardment, a considerable portion of the energy disappears. The neutrino was invented therefore to enable physicists to have something to accuse of the theft of such energy. Certain physicists believe that ordinary light consists of neutrinos, traveling through space in pairs.

Dr. H. Richard Crane and Dr. Jules Halpern have succeeded in observing the motion of an atom when it changes into a new element through the loss of an electron. They achieved this by studying the motions of atoms and electrons, using condensing vapor on ions produced in passing through a gas.

While the motion of the electrons was easily observed, the motion of the nucleus of the atom was far too small to be observed as a track. In the experiment here, the speed of the recoil given the nucleus by the ejection of a neutrino was measured by counting the droplets which condensed on the ions because of the recoil.

Knowing the speed of the electron and the nucleus, the scientists could compute, by using the law of the conservation of momentum, whether another particle had taken part in the event. The results indicated that another particle did participate. Because the recoil given the nucleus was too large to be accounted for by the loss of an electron, it could only be explained by the loss, at the same time, of a particle, or neutrino, of high energy.

Electric Foot-Rule

We can measure weight by the ton or by the grain or dram. We can measure distance by light years or inches. We use the unit most convenient for the objective at hand. But at present we use only one commercial measure for electricity—the kilowatt-hour, which is 1000 watt-hours. General Electric engineers point out that if all weights were measured in tons and all distances measured in miles or light years, we would be dealing in fractions most of the time.

"Just so, the kilowatt-hour is practically a 'ton,'" they point out, in asking for a smaller unit. "It is too large to show clearly and easily how cheap the home use of electricity really is. For example, it takes 34 watt-hours to toast two slices of bread, yet we say that it takes .034 kilowatt-hour. It takes 131 watt-hours to make six cups of hot chocolate. Yet we seem forced to say that it takes .131 kilowatt-hour.

"A strong man's work shoveling dirt for a 10-hour day is 280,000 foot-pounds or .110 kilowatt-hour, or 110 watt-hours. The last figure is shorter, simpler, and clearer. Anyone can grasp the idea that 110 watt-hours is only a little more than a 100-watt lamp uses in an hour. We wonder if some power and light company could bill its customers in watt-hours instead of kilowatt-hours?"

Labrador Hills Mapped

The fable of mountains in Northern Labrador topping the summits of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire and Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, highest peaks east of the Rockies, has been finally downed. The first detailed map of the region is published by the American Geographical Society of New York. The figures show that the highest peaks in this range are less than 5,500 feet high.

The map accompanies "Northernmost Labrador Mapped From the Air," a book which records in detail the events of three expeditions sponsored by the American Geographical Society and directed by Dr. Alexander Forbes, Professor of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School. In three seasons of fruitful and often thrilling effort, the expeditions explored this desolate and remote region to make the first test of a new technique of mapmaking developed at the Society. Under the supervision of Osborn M. Miller, head of the Society's Department of Mathematical Geography and inventor of the new method, the difficulties of charting the previously unexplored and extremely intricate region were overcome in a fraction of the time and at considerably less expense than would have been required by previously known methods. In spite of the rugged character of the country the completed maps accompanying the book are more accurate and show more detail than do existing maps for a large part of the United States itself.

Sailing vessels and seaplanes were used by the expeditions to study the region. Although more than 5,000 square miles were photographed from the air, the area was covered in a few hours' flying. This was made possible by taking tilted pictures which accurately recorded geographical features many miles away from the plane.

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Country Editor Wins Nomination

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30 (AP)—Victorious over former Senator James E. Watson and three other candidates, Raymond E. Willis, country editor, carried today the Republican hopes of regaining the Senate seat which Mr. Watson lost in 1932 to Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat.

"And we will win," Mr. Willis declared before returning to Angola, where he publishes the Steuben County Republican.

The Republican State Convention nominated Mr. Willis on its third ballot yesterday. He and Mr. Watson were neck-and-neck on the first ballot, Willis leading by two votes, but a strong swing to Willis came on the second ballot and developed into a rush on the next roll call.

Mr. Willis had the help of five brothers in winning the nomination. All attended the Convention as delegates. Two of them, as he, are in the newspaper and printing business. He got into it as a boy, learning the printer's trade and earning enough money to put him through Wabash College, from which he was graduated in 1897.

Green Backs Lonergan

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave Senator Augustine Lonergan (D), of Connecticut, "unqualified endorsement" for renomination and re-election yesterday. He wrote Senator Lonergan, "You have consistently supported all measures approved by the A. F. of L."

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President Says Neighborliness Is Cure for All War

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today on the World's Fair Grounds that American republics believe the good neighbor policy could succeed on the rest of the globe "if the spirit which lies behind it were better understood and more actively striven for."

The President chose the laying of the corner stone for the fair's Federal Building to make a new declaration against war and to stress the importance of good neighborliness.

"All of us realize, of course," he said, "that the affairs of many parts of the world are, to put it politely, somewhat distraught. Such a condition necessarily accompanies wars and rumors of wars."

The Chief Executive noted that "we in this hemisphere are happily removed, in large measure, from fear and from the controversies which breed it."

"In a larger sense, however," he added, "we cannot remain unconcerned, especially because it is our fortune to enjoy friendship and good relations with all nations."

With that in view, Mr. Roosevelt urged extension of the Western Hemisphere spirit to the rest of the world.

"The policy of the good neighbor," he declared, "is, as we know it, not limited to those problems of international relations which may result in war.

"We are against war and have agreed among ourselves quietly to discuss difficulties in such a way that the possibility of war has become remote. But the policy involves also matters of trade and matters affecting the interchange of culture."

The President said the New York World's Fair and the San Francisco Fair were "well-timed" for 1939, adding:

"They will encourage that interchange of thought, of culture, and of trade which are so vital today. It has been well said that you cannot hate a man you know.

"Therefore, this exposition will stand as a symbol of world peace for, without doubt, it is a useful advance of the patient road to peace."

Thanking other nations for participating in the New York Fair, Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped they would send many visitors here next year.

"I emphasize this on the ground of reciprocity," he asserted, "because for many years the visiting balance has been somewhat uneven.

"Far more Americans have been traveling to the shores of other continents, especially Europe, than visitors from the other nations to our shores.

"I encourage all of my compatriots to learn all they can at first hand about other nations and to make friends there, but I wish that more of the citizens of other nations could visit us and make friends here."

Peiping

(Continued from Page 1)

indispensable . . . is the willingness of individual governments to provide their diplomatic or consular representatives with adequate powers for the effective control of their nationals in accordance with the regulations of the Quarter."

Curb on Military?

This obviously referred to private individuals, but the latest incident seems so clearly an abuse of the authority of the Japanese military that one might ironically read into it a suggestion that civilian authority should have the power to curb the military truculence of its own guards.

Control of the Quarter's streets normally resides in a special force of some 70 Chinese police under supervision of the Permanent Secretary of the Administrative Commission, assisted by a subordinate who devotes full time to the duties of inspector of police. There is also an adviser on police matters. The police have power of arrest in cases which involve crime, or disregard of official regulations, or other disturbance to the peace and good order of the Quarter. They are not furnished with firearms. In times of serious public disturbance the adoption of general measures for protection of life and property devolves upon the military forces and in a way this might be comparable to the position in foreign Shanghai; but even in Shanghai, much less in Peiping, there has never been any question of one military force taking over full and universal control without so much as a by-your-leave.

In days gone by, the only breaks in the united foreign front have been where one Power was out of odor with the others. For example, in 1927 the Diplomatic Body secretly consented to entry of the Quarter by the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin's armed forces to raid a portion of the Soviet Embassy. About the same time, during a period when Chinese political refugees were in hiding within the Soviet compound, the Quarter's police allowed construction of ridges and hollows in Legation Street outside the Soviet Embassy with the rather childish aim of preventing fast driving in case of some hasty entrance or getaway. But never before has one Power so openly flaunted the rights of all the rest.

James Roosevelt Resents Article

ROCHESTER, MINN., June 30 (AP)—James Roosevelt's physician today said the President's son was indignant about a Saturday Evening Post article concerning his insurance business.

A statement issued from the office of A. J. Lobb, associate in the section of general administration of the Mayo Clinic, where Mr. Roosevelt is undergoing treatment, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt has read the article. He naturally is indignant over certain outright misrepresentations. It is impossible to ascertain from the hospital and during the treatment exactly what further steps, if any, can be taken, but he has requested his attorney to consider the matter for future conference. Until that time there will be no further comment."

Theory of Vegetation on Mars Shaken by Spectrum Study

(Continued from Page 1)

been described as of a greenish or bluish hue, and this has been taken as support for the vegetation theory. Plants on earth owe their color to the presence of chlorophyll, minute droplets of coloring matter by means of which they are able to synthesize carbon dioxide and water, using the energy of sunshine. Thus they manufacture organic food direct from inorganic matter.

Argument From Color

Animals do not have this ability, and for their food they must ultimately depend entirely upon plants. But where there are plants, researchers have reasoned, there are likely to be animals also. These would feed upon plants, meanwhile furnishing to some extent the carbon dioxide needed by plants.

The difficulty has been to analyze the green of the darkening areas and determine whether or not this is the green foliage, using the light which comes from Mars as reflected sunlight. Dr. Millman told astronomers he has been able to do this by means of the spectroscope, which splits light into its component wave lengths or "colors."

On earth the reflected sunlight from leaves or grass shows a characteristic pattern strong in the yellow-green and weak in the blue-green wave lengths. These latter are absorbed by the chlorophyll. But on Mars Dr. Millman found exactly the opposite to be true. Examining the markings best known, Syrtis Major, Mare Tyrrhenum and Mare Acidalium, he found them relatively stronger in the shorter wavelengths, thus confirming the visually observed bluish-green color.

"This result," he declared, "negatives the existence of chlorophyll as a major contributing factor to the blue-green color of the seas, as light reflected from green leaves is relatively weak in the violet, blue and blue-green, but strong in the yellow-green and yellow.

"This does not deny the existence of vegetation on Mars, but it does indicate that the characteristic color of the dark markings on the planet should not be considered as a very significant support of the vegetation theory."

It is quite probable, he said in answer to questioning, that the green color is due to some chemical change brought about in the arid soil of the planet when water from the polar regions seeps into it. This would be more in keeping with the progress away from the poles. Another possibility is that the color is an illusion due to changes in the atmosphere of Mars when the moisture content is increased.

Delicate Measurements

The measurements made by Dr. Millman are considered to be among the most delicate bits of spectroscopy yet reported. Astronomers liken the work to determining the letters on a half dollar resting against a fence four blocks away. Next July Mars will be nearer the earth than it has been for 15 years, and Dr. Millman expects to repeat his observations.

Observers note that these results are in accord with recent work done at Lowell Observatory, where Dr. Arthur Adel of Flagstaff, who has discovered many new substances in the atmospheres of the planets, recently found the polar ice caps to be very thin. He estimated that they are at most only a foot or two in thickness, containing insufficient water to fill a basin such as Lake Erie. Furthermore, if oxygen is present, he declared, it is in quantities of about 1-1,000th part of that on the earth. "And if there is life there, it is not like human life."

While Dr. Millman was busy with the spectroscope last year, Dr. Adel turned Lowell Observatory cameras upon Mars, obtaining photographs which show the melting of the south polar cap and the formation of the north cap together with the rise and fall of the dark markings. He also recorded the progress of great storm areas across the face of the planet. The greatest storm, however, was in 1922, when from July 9 to 12, one raged over 300,000 miles, leaving ice and snow on the polar caps.

Hunted Star Captured

Also reported at the astronomy meetings was the discovery of the predicted third star long believed to be connected with Algol, the Demon, so called because its light dims from great brightness to one-fourth its normal luminescence in the short space of six and a half hours. Almost immediately it starts to brighten again, regaining normal in another six and a half hours and keeping it for 56 hours.

Algol, or Beta Persei, said Dr. J. A. Pearce of Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B. C., has about the same regular brightness as the North Star. It rises above the horizon in Northeastern America about 10 p. m., at this time of the year.

Astronomers found the clue to the waxing and waning of light from such stars, when it was discovered that many which seemed to be single stars actually turned out to be double, with both members of a pair revolving around a common center. Though they may be millions of miles apart in space, their distance from the earth is so great that they appear as one, even in powerful telescopes.

First it was found that one of the stars in the Algol combination was four times brighter than the other. Every 56 hours the dim one passed across the face of the brighter. Now, says Dr. Pearce, the striking new feature is that through the use of fine-grained photographic plates, the spectrum of Algol C, the hitherto undiscovered companion of the eclipsing pair, has been recorded.

Continuing the discussions in the second conference on Science and Society last evening members of the A. A. A. S. heard Dr. William Crocker of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research talk on the "Botany of the Future" and Dr. Frank R. Lillie, President of the National Academy of Sciences, discuss "The Zoological Sciences and the Future."

Youths Take Firm Anti-Liquor Stand In American Legion Camp in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—"The best manhood of Iowa firmly believes that the sale and use of intoxicating beverages is opposed to the general welfare of the citizens of the State of Iowa and of the United States of America."

This is a resolution passed by more than 500 Iowa boys between 16 and 20 who participated in the American Legion-sponsored Hawkeye Boys' State at Camp Dodge, wartime training camp near Des Moines.

The resolution was framed after a discussion during which many of the boys were in favor of adding a stand for prohibition. It was decided, however, to avoid specific recommendation as to methods of achieving the end sought in the original resolution.

The stand against liquor was the highlight of the camp, one of 19 held in the United States in an effort to acquaint young men with the problems facing the citizens of a democracy.

Boys who attended were picked as outstanding in each Iowa community represented. Each boy was sponsored by his local American Legion Post, which paid his way.

In camp they organized into a "state," electing members of a "state legislature," a "governor," and other state officials, including members of the state "supreme court." Regular governmental procedure was maintained throughout the session, which lasted a week.

The liquor resolution was passed by the legislative body of the camp and was in the form of "advice to Iowa and its citizens."

Other actions by the legislative body favored compulsory automobile liability insurance, and "not peace at any price, but right at any cost."

Kennedy to Visit Officials of Eire

DUBLIN, June 30 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Minister to Ireland, announced today that Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to London, would arrive here July 7 to see President Hyde, Premier Eamon de Valera and other members of the Government.

The announcement aroused much interest because of Mr. Kennedy's recent visit to President Roosevelt, but the nature of the contemplated talks here was not disclosed.

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Britain's Burgos Envoy Home; Spain Presses Raid Inquiry

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—A Spanish Government demand for an urgent neutral investigation of Insurgent air raids on civilian centers coincided today with the return of Britain's Envoy to the Insurgent regime with an "explanation" of recent air attacks on British shipping.

The demand for an inquiry was made by Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, Government Spain's Ambassador, to Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax. It was accompanied by an implied repetition of Barcelona's threat to bomb in reprisal objectives "even more remote" than points in Insurgent Spain—officially interpreted in Paris to mean Italy and possibly Germany.

Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British Agent at Burgos, arrived with Insurgent General Francisco Franco's reply to British protests on bombings of British ships.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hoped the reply would be of such nature as to lessen political pressure on him arising from British indignation at the attacks.

General Franco, through Premier Mussolini of Italy, already has offered proposals for lessening the danger to British shipping in Spanish waters.

But the air raids continued yesterday and today on the Spanish east coast, and an attack on Blanes, northeast of Barcelona, in which nine were killed and 39 wounded, prompted the demand that the Neutral Commission on raids, proposed by Britain, go to investigate.

Thus the Spanish Ambassador increased the pressure on the already harassed Chamberlain Government.

Sir Robert on reaching London said he did not have "the faintest idea" when or if he would return to Burgos.

Barcelona's request for an investigation at Blanes was made with knowledge that the proposed Commission was not functioning. Therefore it was considered a form of pressure to get the Commission to work soon.

Under the plan suggested by Mr. Chamberlain the Neutral Commission with headquarters at Toulouse would proceed quickly to Spain on invitation of either side to investigate bombings of civilian centers. Sweden's refusal to participate unless the United States did delayed formation of the body.

When the reprisal threat first was made Britain and France got busy trying to induce Barcelona to alter its stand. Spanish Government spokesmen replied that reopening of the French frontier to shipments of war materials for Government armies would be one of the conditions for any reconsideration.

Daily Bread Ration Raised by Madrid

By the Associated Press

Madrid, June 30

Madrid's individual daily bread ration will be raised from 100 to 150 grams, starting Saturday—from about 3½ ounces to 5¼ ounces.

Storm Over Air Secrets Rocks Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The knotty question of how far "parliamentary privilege" can extend is raised again in Britain by the political storm over disclosures of official anti-aircraft secrets.

The issue is being presented by the Opposition to the Government as a question of whether democratic liberty is liable to be infringed by the Official Secrets Act under which the Empire's military information is safeguarded.

Thus what was first referred to merely as a "sandstorm"—so called from the central figure in the affair, Mr. Duncan Sandys, whose name is pronounced "Sands"—has reached somewhat cyclonic proportions, embarrassing to the Chamberlain Cabinet.

Three separate inquiries have been begun as the result of the charges by Mr. Sandys, a Conservative Member of Parliament and son-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Says He Was Threatened

Mr. Sandys in a question on Britain's anti-aircraft program, privately put to the British War Minister indicated a knowledge of information which the Government contends to have been secret. Later Mr. Sandys charged that he had been threatened with prosecution under the Official Secrets Act.

The inquiries are:

1. An Army court which wants to find out where Mr. Sandys got his information. This court summoned Mr. Sandys to appear before it in his uniform as a junior officer in the Territorial Army. Mr. Sandys charged that this action violated his constitutional privileges. The Opposition loudly declares that "liberty of British citizens so hardly won by centuries of struggle is in jeopardy," and that a "military challenge to Parliament" has now been added to what had previously been suspected of being an attempt on the part of the Government to "interfere with that citadel of British liberty, the privilege of free speech of a Member of the House of Commons."

Breach of Parliamentary Privilege?

As a result of the protests, the War Office inquiry is being held up until after the House of Commons completes its own investigation into the affair.

2. The immediate focus of the Commons investigation is an inquiry by the Standing Committee on Privileges. This committee represents all parties and includes Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Churchill. Their task is to decide whether the summoning of Mr. Sandys before the military court constituted a breach of Parliamentary privilege.

3. A select committee of the House of Commons has been named to investigate the liability of Members of Parliament under the Official Secrets Act. Appointment to this committee was agreed to by the Prime Minister following Mr. Sandys' charges that he was threatened by Attorney General Sir Donald Bradley Somervell with application of the Official Secrets Act which is normally invoked as a means of preventing espionage. It must decide whether the Government exceeded its powers in recently endeavoring to force Mr. Sandys to disclose the source of secret information.

Transcends Question of Leak

Thus the Sandys affair promises to transcend the question of whether there was a "leak" which communicated confidential military information. It certainly will not be the fault of the Opposition if the issue is not pushed in a manner that will augment the difficulties already facing the Chamberlain Cabinet over matters of foreign policy.

As the issue is phrased by the liberal New Chronicle, there has been an "insidious extension of powers of the State Department and a progressive tightening of the law of libel," so gradual "that the ordinary man has been slow to realize the danger."

The Conservative Viewpoint

The official Conservative view is that all this is a mere attempt to make political capital out of an entirely innocent and most proper endeavor on the part of the authorities to prevent the leakage of information of military value to any enemy power.

Even the Conservatives, however, are uneasy, as the prosecution in May of a North of England journalist under the Official Secrets Act in a comparatively unimportant police case created an unfavorable impression which has prevented the present incident from being regarded as tolerantly as might otherwise have been the case.

The Daily Telegraph and the Times, which are ordinarily supporters of the Government, both show signs of this feeling today. The Daily Telegraph, while declaring that Parliamentary privilege ought not to be invoked to the detriment of national safety, goes on to refer to the "genuine distrust not only in Parliament of endeavors to stretch the powers of the Official Secrets Act beyond anything that was contemplated when that enactment was passed."

The Times is less explicit. It allows its Parliamentary correspondent, however, to suggest that lack of tact in handling the questions put to the Government may have contributed to the difficulty that has arisen.

Military Tribunal Committed Breach

By the Associated Press

London, June 30

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced today that the House of Commons Committee on Privileges had unanimously decided that a special Military Court committed a breach of privilege in summoning Mr. Duncan Sandys to tell where he got secret anti-aircraft defense data. The Committee did not recommend further action.

The Military Tribunal previously had canceled its summons to Mr. Sandys and adjourned to await action of a Select Committee of the House on the question of whether Members are liable under the Official Secrets Act.

Cost of Italian Rearmament About $1,260,000,000 to Date

The News

ROME, June 30 (AP)—Italy yesterday announced an air force recruiting program described by airmen as one of the largest ever launched.

The Aeronautic Ministry announced examinations would be given from which 3,870 aviation specialists will be chosen. Youths of the classes of 1918, 1919, and 1920 will be eligible to compete.

Accepted candidates must agree to serve two years and six months.

The Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's rearmament program has already cost 24,000,000,000 lire (about $1,260,000,000).

This amount represents some two thirds of the total extraordinary expenditure incurred by Italy between July 1, 1934, and March 31, 1938, to meet the cost of the Ethiopian War, the initial work for the development of the Empire and the ever increasing needs of the defense services. Altogether 36,000,000,000 lire, in round figures, have been swallowed in 45 months by the exceptional requirements of the Fascist State. The peak in expenditure was reached in the fiscal year 1936-1937, when more than 17,500,000,000 lire were spent almost entirely on rearmament.

According to a recent statement made by the Finance Minister, Count Paolo Thaon De Revel, the curve in rearmament expenditure is now declining, which means either that the rearmament program is approaching completion or that the financial effort of the Italian people has reached the point beyond which it would be difficult and risky to go. Rearmament expenditure in the current year, which ends on June 30, is not expected to exceed 9,000,000,000 lire, which is nearly half of that incurred in the preceding year. The Finance Minister anticipates that extraordinary expenditure for rearmament would continue to be decreased for the next three fiscal years and that it would disappear completely by the middle of 1941.

When Premier Mussolini went to war in 1935 to found a new Roman Empire he realized that the task he had undertaken required a formidable financial effort. He could not levy new taxes or raise the already high rates of taxation, so he devised new means for securing the necessary funds. Accordingly, after having suppressed all financial statistics, he established an extraordinary secret budget, besides the ordinary budget, the former to be fed by extraordinary revenue.

It has now been revealed that the Italian Treasury collected 36,000,000,000 lire, over and above ordinary revenue. The two principal operations were the "reconversion" loan and a capital levy on real estate.

Not only has the country been able to provide the Treasury with the 36,000,000,000 lire required for defense purposes, but it has been able to meet the need of large capital investments for land reclamation, electrification of the State railways, enlargement of the merchant fleet, new hydroelectric plants, land improvement in Libya, hotel and tourist services, and large scale works for the Universal Exposition to be held in Rome in 1942. In addition, there have been heavy claims by plans for the growth of economic self-sufficiency. All these financial operations represent broadly an investment of 6,700,000,000 lire.

The facility with which the Italian market has met all these many and various demands is attributed by Fascist economic experts to the timely action taken by the Government in 1935 when it checked the distribution of profits by limiting dividends. Joint-stock companies were encouraged to accumulate the huge reserves made available for capital needs, which would otherwise have entered circulation in small rivulets, inflating the purchasing power of the country at a time when it was desirable to reduce consumption and husband all resources.

Thus far Italy has succeeded in meeting both its normal and exceptional financial requirements with its own resources. The rumor that the Fascist Government is seeking foreign loans has been categorically denied by competent authorities over and over again. Such loans, declared the Finance Minister to the Fascist Deputies on May 18, 1938, have never been solicited and would not be desirable, for they would be only a palliative which could not remedy the adverse balance of Italy's international payments. That deficit, he added, was chronic and could be remedied only by the courageous and firm policy of economic self-sufficiency.

Kansas Janitors' Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Board of Vocational Education sponsored a school to teach school janitors how to sweep, mop, dust, scrub, tend building equipment and execute general repairs.

Nearly 500 custodians and matrons who completed the course, are now certified janitors and engineers. They know the best, most economical, and quickest ways to do their jobs.

Pope Decries Raids by Japan

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, June 30 (AP)—A Vatican news service said today that Pope Pius had appealed to the Japanese Government to "spare the civil population in so far as possible" in conducting aerial bombardments in China.

Representations were made through the Apostolic Delegate in Tokyo, Monsignor Paolo Marella.

The news service said the Tokyo Government had acknowledged receipt of the Pope's communication, saying it would be treated "with consideration and deference."

Although Japan is a non-Christian nation, the Vatican long has maintained an Apostolic Delegate in Tokyo and Japanese Roman Catholics are estimated at 90,000.

Pope Pius, receiving the Spanish Insurgent regime's first Ambassador to the Holy See, today commended General Franco's promises "to limit victims and suffering of war."

A Vatican news service quoted the Pontiff as expressing "words of affection for Franco" and as remarking he had received Franco's "noble promises made to limit victims and suffering of war." In recent weeks the Pope also has appealed to General Franco to modify the character of his aerial bombardments.

The new Insurgent Ambassador to the Vatican is Jose Maria de Yanguas y Messia, Viscount of Santa Clara and Avedillo.

The Vatican's decision to exchange Ambassadors with the Insurgent Government of Gen. Francisco Franco, thus completing recognition of that regime, was announced May 16. The Vatican had named a "provisional semiofficial representative to General Franco's Government late in 1936, and on Sept. 21, 1937, sent Monsignor Ildebrando Antoniutti to Salamanca as chargé d'Affaires.

Pope Pius's Nuncio to Insurgent Spain, Monsignor Gaetano Cicognani, former Nuncio to Austria, presented his credentials to General Franco on June 24.

French Strengthen Frontiers

PARIS, June 30 (AP)—The French high command had an order to create a new Army corps today along the northern and eastern frontier where the main force of any attack from Germany might come.

At the same time native troops from France's "black reservoir" of manpower in her Colonial Empire were ordered to be included in the continental forces as another move to bring the standing Army to 1,000,000 men.

The Government said "necessities resulting from developments from the foreign situation" forced the step.

Authority to raise the number of corps areas from 18 to 19 and to import native troops was contained in a decree included among 101 new decree laws issued by the Cabinet yesterday.

The order to use an unspecified number of native troops to strengthen the Army at home declared they were needed because of the smallness of present "war baby" classes—the low birth rate in World War years has reduced from 250,000 to 140,000 the number of conscripts now coming up for training each year. The next class, to be called in November, is expected to be near normal.

The French Army is now nearly 800,000 strong. The French estimate the German Army at more than 1,000,000 men.

Japan Rushes Flood Relief

TOKYO, June 30 (AP)—Emergency calls were broadcast today mobilizing thousands of rescue workers from ex-servicemen's societies and other organizations to combat the effects of a heavy earthquake coincident with what is considered Japan's worst storm in 60 years.

The disaster felt most in Tokyo and Yokohama, resulted in 100 fatalities. A police survey showed a total of 297,379 houses destroyed or damaged throughout the Nation from ensuing floods. Tokyo police reported 150,000 homes were inundated in the Capital alone, water reaching to the second stories in some cases.

Trains between Tokyo and Yokohama were disrupted and service in many other parts was halted. A railway tunnel collapsed near Kanami, cutting a mainline railroad. In other places rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to rail beds, and police reported 104 bridges down.

The deluge broke every record since Japan's Central Meteorological Observatory was established 60 years ago.

Schuschnigg Trial Declared Likely

VIENNA, June 30 (AP)—Joseph Buerckel, High Commissioner for annexed Austria, declared today that Kurt Schuschnigg, deposed Austrian Chancellor, will in all likelihood be brought to trial on a charge of "permitting or being responsible for 'judicial murders.'" Herr Buerckel referred to what the Germans have said were miscarriages of justice in which the accused were executed.

"Our Führer in a Reichstag speech, however, promised that his life would be spared," he added.

A member of Herr Buerckel's staff said the (Roman) Catholic diocese of Vienna did not recognize Herr Schuschnigg's recent marriage as valid. (The former Chancellor could not be present and his brother was said to have acted as proxy in the marriage with the Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen.)

Herr Buerckel assured the newspapermen that Herr Schuschnigg was still in Vienna and had three rooms to live in. He declined, however, to permit correspondents to visit the place of detention.

Copyright Law Suit Dismissed By Court

TACOMA, Wash., June 30 (AP)—A three-judge Federal court dismissed here a suit by the American Society of Composers challenging constitutionality of the State Copyright Law.

The law requires registration of all copyrights held jointly by three or more persons.

Gene Buck, President of the Society, said he expected the case to be carried to the Supreme Court.

Harlan Judge Speeds Up Trial

LONDON, Ky., June 30 (AP)—In an effort to speed up the Harlan labor conspiracy trial, which has been in progress seven weeks, Federal Judge H. Church Ford today threatened night sessions next week.

Judge Ford ordered court convened a half hour earlier and cut the noon recess by 30 minutes yesterday. He told newsmen he would hold night sessions if necessary.

The fatal shooting of Lloyd Clouse, a union organizer, in April, 1937, at Verda, Ky., one of several incidents cited by the prosecution as evidence of an anti-union conspiracy, was termed by Bill Lewis, a defendant, as a case of self-defense.

Jasper Clouse, brother of the slain man, had testified previously that Lewis fired after ordering him and his brother to halt and be searched. His brother did not fire even one shot, Jasper Clouse related.

Lewis said he carried a gun because 'I had a boy who was killed there (Verda) two and a half years before," and declared on cross-examination he did not know that the United Mine Workers were endeavoring to organize Harlan county.

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MOBILGAS AND MOBILOIL

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Pedantic Parrakeets

By Laura Benét

Chapter Nine

The engines were racketing down their quiet street. And there was a spurt from the streaming hose at the dormitory's high windows. But Constance heard it in a haze. She suddenly felt tired and, cage and all, was about to drop on the floor when a pair of slender but wonderfully sinewy hands grasped her. A soaking towel, cold and wet, was thrown over her eyes and head. The hands were dragging her, literally hauling her along the corridor. Then they began to go down steps—must have reached the back stairs. . . .

Passive in this stronger grip, Constance yielded to it until they arrived at a bathroom. Here, her head and face were well doused with cold water from a running faucet. The towel was jerked off and red and streaming eyes, smarting from smoke, saw—of all people—Emilie Valdez—literally holding her up and shaking her a little. The chirps and cries of the astonished lovebirds added to the unreality of the scene.

"Are you all right—all right?" demanded Emilie dramatically in hoarse whispers, her voice shaking: "I—I don't know what I should have done if anything had happened to you."

Before Constance could speak, teachers and girls' voices could be heard along the hall below the dormitory floor. The cloud of smoke was lifting slightly.

"What splendid work! How fortunate that no one was on the dormitory floor."

"Constance Helm was there," called Emilie's sharp staccato, "and my birds."

A Reconciliation

Before anyone could appear, the passionate South American girl flung her arms about the one she had injured. "I re-gret everything," she sobbed, "and you will for-give me?"

"Why, of course, I will," answered the bewildered Constance, returning her squeeze. How funny that their making-up should take place here in a bathroom among the towels and cakes of soap! "I thought you were sorry about it long ago," she added, "but you see you never said anything."

"I was so ashamed—too much so to speak. But I am truly sorry." Emilie's eyes looked sincerely so, though her voice was more dramatic than ever. "What can I do for you, Constance, as an atonement for copying?" . . .

"S-ssh, no one knows about that. You can't do anything but what you have done—pulled me out of the smoke. Let's be friends; that's the only thing that matters now. And you might draw a St. Patrick's Day poster with a dove of peace on it for our Slogan—a nice white garden dove. How about that?" Constance said the words, half quizzically.

Emilie nodded, a faint gleam of amusement in her face. Then a long ringing laugh on both their parts did away with constraint and shook cinders from their eyes and clothes.

"Where are you, Connie? Oh-o, Connie! All right?" Missionary's voice could be heard in the distance as she searched.

"Great news, Missionary" called Constance. "Emilie's promised to draw us a St. Patrick's Day poster with a dove on it."

"Hurrah," said Mary.

Easter Day followed St. Patrick's Day in due course of time and Miss Herr, the new teacher, was delegated to waken and escort a group of girls to the early musical service held at sunrise in the old churchyard. Poor Constance! It seemed to her that she had barely fallen asleep when a voice said in her ear: "Wake up! Hurry! I'm all dressed. There is less than an hour for you to get ready and walk over there."

The Sunrise Ceremony

Once on her feet, Constance felt quite herself. She and Mary and Polly drank cups of milk and munched cookies as they put on their hats and coats. The Seminary was quiet as they tiptoed cautiously down the halls and out at the one unlocked door. Through the black dark, they made their way through a short cut, a lane between the building that led directly to the churchyard.

Already the place was crowded with people—men, women, and children—all standing. The air was full of the early dawn chill, the grass was damp.

The sun broke forth and the faces of the listening waiting throng were lighted up. As the solemn notes of the trombone players came from the church belfry, every voice was instantly raised in joyful song.

Then the groups dispersed, women hurrying home to prepare their family breakfasts, husbands and children following.

"What beautiful music," said Miss Herr quietly. "I shall remember this Easter in Bethlehem."

"Yes, isn't it?" agreed Missionary. "Next to Christmas, Easter's the best of all the festivals. Now we must get back in time to hide our eggs in the dormitory before the other girls wake up and peep."

This was a new plan that she and Constance had agreed upon, now that Miss Herr had become dormitory matron. Shades of Miss Peterson! A grand egg hunt was to be instituted after prayers. But the hiding of the cherished eggs dyed with so much care and trouble was cut short by a shrill cry from Emilie's bed. A cry that held such bliss they were forced to listen and all other sleeping forms in the beds began to grunt and turn over. Wakened by the unaccustomed prowlings, Emilie had proceeded to uncover her bird cage:

A Surprise for Emilie

"Happy Easter!" she announced, waving her hand high above her head. "You will be pleased to hear that there is an egg in the cage. It is not a sham one, either. A real parrakeet egg! Now, if they lay another day after tomorrow, I'll have baby birds. They lay their eggs every other day, you know."

"If you get another, that spells four birds to care for instead of two," rejoined Missionary. "How long will it take 'em to hatch?"

"Only seventeen days."

"Good. They can spend their first summer in South America, lucky things! Emilie, you'll soon be starting a paying aviary."

At breakfast as a special Easter treat, the girls were served sugar cake, a flat bun topped with cinnamon and sugar, for which the town was famous and which was distributed at the Love Feasts when congregation and guests broke bread together in simple friendship. Also the fresh boiled breakfast eggs had colored shells.

That afternoon Constance's class went out into the country for a long tramp and teachers and pupils alike saw so many signs of spring that they came back filled with enthusiasm. Since the school's annual play and entertainment was usually given in mid-May, rehearsals began the following week.

"Great plans for the play, Connie," said Missionary in an aside. "They say we're both chosen for parts. Emilie's to do the scenery business, now that she's proved such a whiz at painting. I wish we could have a scene with her birds in it. I'd vote for one with a mother and a sailor son. The son would bring home a parrakeet that, in its hoppings about, might discover a treasure drawer or something of the kind."

"What's the play about?"

"They say Indians."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

It was a happy day when Constance Helm decided to ask Sister Martha, at the old Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to give lessons in lettering, book-binding or coloring to Emilie Valdez, her dormitory neighbor. Emilie, a girl from South America, was the most tempestuous pupil at the school and a great problem to the teachers. She had blamed Constance when one of her pet sky-blue parrakeets flew away and had destroyed the first manuscript of Constance's poem that was to be submitted in the Christmas Carol contest. Fortunately Constance was able, by working hard, to recall the lines and her carol had won the prize. But the work with Sister Martha was just to Emilie's taste; she made water color sketches and lovely Easter cards after her own design. One afternoon, Constance came on a smouldering fire in the dormitory that was filling the place with smoke. She dashed in and rescued Emilie's two parrakeets, but lost her way in the smoke-filled hall.

P. J. B. Brass

The Sun Sets in a Brilliant Sky Over Lake St. Louis, Dixie, Quebec. Dixie Island and Bushy Island Cast Deep Shadows on the Gleaming Surface

Inscription for a Garden Sundial

Seed times and blossomings and rich fruition, too,
Have I recorded, year on year,
Nor envied any man his lot whose days
Are passed in toil less bright than mine.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

What Is a Sleuth of Bears?

A "sleuth of bears" is not a detective on the track of recalcitrant bruins, but a term used to denote a largish family of the animals themselves.

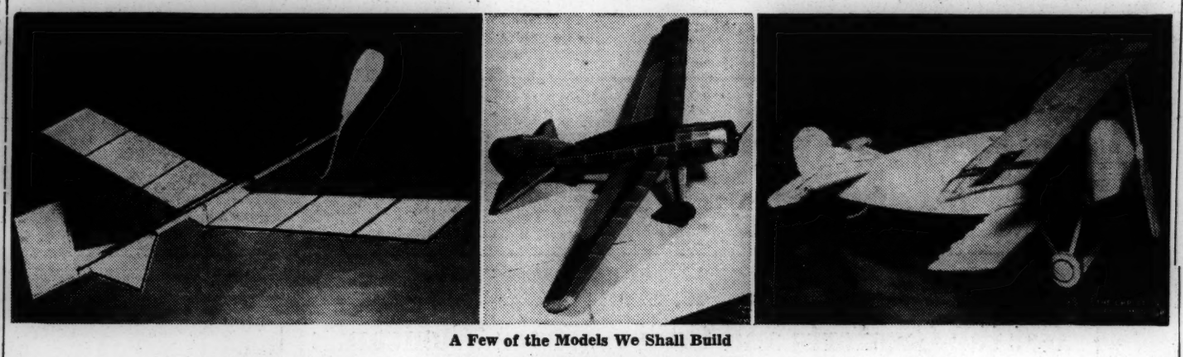
Perhaps you may not know that there is a name to indicate a collection of almost any animals or birds. For instance, we talk of a "pride of lions" to indicate a number of these beasts living together, and a "gang of elk" when a small herd of these large-horned creatures of the North are seen.

In the case of birds, we speak of a "gaggle of geese" when they are on the water, but of a "skein of geese" when they are in flight. A number of starlings is referred to as a "murmuration," probably because of the murmuring noise they make in flight, but there seems to be no reason at all for calling a flock of partridges or grouse a "covey."

Among other collective names for birds we have a "rush, or flight, of pochard," a "dropping of sheldrakes," a "bevy of quails," a "spring of teal," and a "wisp of snipe." A number of waterfowl together is known as a "trip," irrespective of the kind of birds making up the collection, but we should talk of a "sege of herons," a "herd of swans"—if they are feeding or travelling together—and a "paddling of duck" if on the ground or on water. Should the duck be in flight, they are called a "team."

Finally, we get a "fall of woodcock," a "cete of badgers," a "singular of boars," a "building of rooks," and a "congregation of plovers."

Some of these expressions are now dying out, but in many places they are still in use.



A Few of the Models We Shall Build

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

I

Model airplanes have played a big part in the development of aviation as it is today. Many famous airplane designers have spent hours building and flying model airplanes, watching the effect of experiments in design and gathering experience which has helped in the tremendous advance of aviation.

Boys and girls, too, in many countries are making the building and flying of model airplanes their favorite hobby. There are hundreds of model airplane clubs in existence and many of them hold contests. These model airplane builders turn out scale models, simple stick models, beautiful reproductions of real airplanes and models that fly for minutes at a time under their own power.

Help, if You Need It

Now that holiday time is here, many readers of this page may like to take up model airplane building as a hobby for their leisure hours. As a help to these youthful aviation enthusiasts, we are beginning this series of six articles on model airplane building. These articles will give instructions for building airplanes of six different types and a miniature airport.

The instructions will be given very plainly and simply, accompanied by charts which will explain to you each step in the building of the models. But if you find yourself "stuck" at any point in trying to follow the directions, just write a letter to the author of these articles, tell him what your difficulty is and he will be very glad to reply to you and to try to help you solve your problem. He will be glad, too, to hear about your successes and to know the particular kinds of model aircraft which you will be interested to build.

The first step in our model aircraft building must be to collect a few tools that we shall need. We can get along with only a safety razor blade or a sharp knife, a ruler, a pencil and a piece of sandpaper, if necessary. But if we have a really handy collection of tools we shall be able to do a fine piece of work with our models.

Get a small box, about eight inches long and four inches wide, to use as a tool chest. An old candy box will do. Put into it as many of the following tools as you can get:

A pencil, a compass, a ruler, a few safety razor blades, a pair of scissors, a pair of round-nosed cutting pliers, a spool of thread, a pair of tweezers, some fine and rough sandpaper, two small brushes, and any other tools that you have that may be useful.

Now, here are a few pointers on the use of these tools. Single-edged razor blades are most handy for cutting block wood and wooden strips. The double-edged blades are best for gouging propellers, streamlining, and getting into narrow spaces. These blades may carefully be broken in the center to make two blades, but whether they are broken or not, the back edge should be coated with a piece of adhesive tape to make them easier to handle. The round-nosed pliers are to turn out some round wire fittings.

Materials for a Fokker D-VII

These tools are all that you will need to build the six model airplanes described in this series of articles.

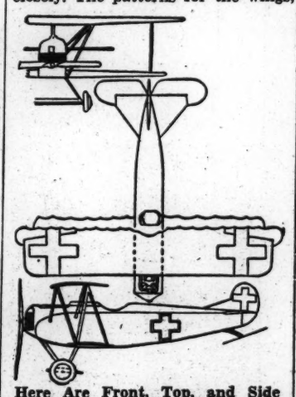
In building all the airplanes you will need glue. The best kind of glue and the only possible kind to use on advanced model construction is model airplane cement. This may be bought in tubes in the usual five-and-ten-cent store, or it may be purchased from any model airplane dealer.

In building an airplane that flies well, the most important thing to remember is that it must be light and strong. The lighter your craft is, the longer it will stay up. To be sure of lightness and strength, balsa wood is used. This wood is easy to cut, simple to handle and may be bought from any airplane model dealer. Pine or other light wood may be used, but for best results balsa wood is recommended.

Let us now begin the first model for our miniature airport. It is a Fokker D-VII. This model is illustrated on the extreme right in the cut at the head of this article. Here is a list of the materials we shall need:

(1) One block of wood 7/8"x1/2"x4"
(2) One sheet of wood 1-16"x2"x7"
(3) One dozen toothpicks
(4) Glue or airplane cement

Before we begin actual work it is always best to examine the plans closely. The patterns for the wings, landing gear axle, wheels, and tail pieces are all shown full size in the diagram. Cut these patterns out carefully and paste them lightly on your piece of sheet wood that is 1-16"x2"x7" so that they are arranged in the same way on the plan layout. This will enable you to get all the parts on the single piece of wood.



Here Are Front, Top, and Side Views of the Finished Model, Fokker D-VII. They are About One Third Actual Size

Now, roughly cut out all the pieces, starting with the top wing, then the lower wings, the wheels and the rest of the parts. Be very careful not to clip or break off the wing tips.

When the parts are roughly cut out, take each piece separately and cut it to the exact lines of your pattern. When this is finished, sandpaper each piece and remove the paper plans.

The front, top, and side views on the diagram are about one third the actual size of the finished airplane. Look at these often to determine where and how the parts you are cutting out fit into the finished plane.

Now build the body, or as we call it technically, the fuselage. You are not given a full-size view of the fuselage. It is exactly four inches long (the length of your block of wood) and, for the side view, the width of the nose is exactly one-half inch and the width of the tail is 5-16". For the top view, the tail of the body comes to a blunt point and the nose is exactly as wide as your original block of wood (1/2").

Now we know all the dimensions needed to begin carving the fuselage. If you remember that your block of wood is full size, and that the side of your block that is 7/8" is also the side of your fuselage, you will have no trouble.

Assembling the Craft

When these parts of the airplane are made, it is ready for assembly.

First, cut a small notch on the top end of the tail so that the stabilizer and elevators (tail), which are made in one piece, will fit in, flush with the body. Then glue the rudder on top as is shown in the side view of the plans.

Next, glue on the bottom wings. The landing struts, or landing gear, as it is technically called, should lift the nose of the airplane about one inch from the ground after the wheels are attached. This gear is made by gluing two toothpicks together for each side, and then cutting them to the proper size. When dry, attach the two sides of the landing gear (which should be exactly alike), leaving enough space for the axle you have already cut out. The wing braces, or wing struts, are made of toothpicks.

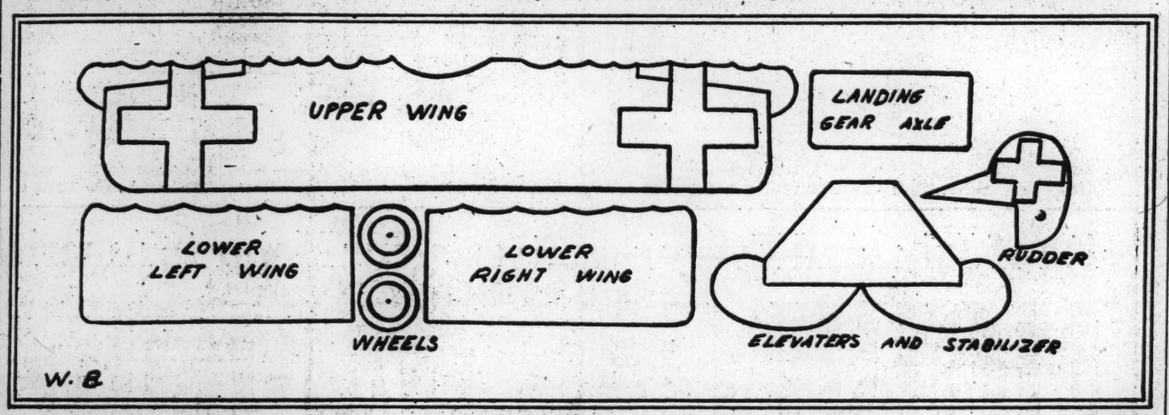
To mount the top wing (which goes further forward than the lower wings) it would be wise to pin it in place by putting two common pins through the top and into the body to hold it while gluing in the struts. Make a small hole in the rear bottom of your fuselage and put in a small piece of toothpick at the angle shown for the tail skid.

Finally, be very careful in cutting your small propeller, which is two inches long and one eighth inch wide. Details of carving a propeller for a flying model will be taken up in a later article.

For the color scheme of your finished airplane, red with black or white crosses is suggested, but almost any combination of colors will be attractive. Or the complete tail and wings may be painted one color and the fuselage, landing gear and propeller another.

This first airplane for your miniature airport is not a flying model. We have especially chosen this type for your first attempt at model-building so as to accustom you to the technical names for the parts of an airplane, the manner of assembling them, and other aviation data. In our next article, we shall give instructions for building two more non-flying models—a Lockheed Vega and a Boeing P 12. See how much better you can do on your second and third models than you did on your first. And remember, if you run into difficulties, write to the author of this article and tell him what your trouble is. He will try to help you.

When you have built this small formation of three airplanes for your miniature airport, you will be ready to start on a flying model. For this model, we have chosen a super flier, shown on the extreme left in the cut at the head of this article, instructions for which will be given in the third article with special attention to the carving of the propeller.



Here Are the Patterns for the Wings, Landing-Gear Axle, Wheels, and Tail Pieces of Your Fokker D-VII Model. They Are Shown Full Size in the Diagram, So That All You Need to Do Is to Paste Them Lightly on Your Piece of Sheet Wood and Cut Along the Edges of the Patterns

For Holiday Reading

Book Reviews

Adventures Apart

There's but one way to know the twins—brother and sister—whose school adventures in Old England and New England are in the "The Book of Hugh and Nancy," by Eric Milner-White and Eleanor Duckett. Read and read what they have to tell each other!

It is Hugh who starts off. "When we, being twins, settled to write out our separate adventures, Nancy said that I must do the beginning part, the time we were still together, because I was the man. If ever we finished she would do the end, because women should always have the last word."

Hugh in straightforward, boyish fashion makes clear the family events that lead to the decision that Nancy must go to America to live with Aunt Harriet while he stays in England, part of the time with Uncle Edwin.

It is by the secrets that they write to each other that we come to know the twins. Living with his uncle in a part of London, Hugh for a time is sent to a Council school. There he does not have the companionship of boys with whom he has interests in common, and at home he is lonely without even a piano for his hours of play. He tells Nancy his woes honestly and naturally, and though she doesn't find much about them to giggle over, she has a comforting sense of pride in the way her twin meets them.

There are happy chronicles, too. Hugh writes enthusiastically about the Chorister's Camp in Somerset, where he spends his summer holidays upon the invitation of the Dean.

Nancy tells her story entertainingly and naïvely. She has had a lot to get used to from the moment she heard "NOR-thampton!" shouted by the man on the train as he came towards her bringing Giles, struggling and barking so that everybody stared.

She confides to Hugh: "Well, I had one friend to hang on to! I put my left arm round him, and carrying in my right hand my violin, I climbed as quickly as I could down the steps to meet whatever was coming towards me. . . . When Aunt Harriet saw me and Giles she looked downright horrified. 'My dear child,' she said, like people always call you 'dear' when they want to be specially ratty, 'what on earth made you bring a dog?' And when I told her that Giles had come 'cause he had no one to take care of him but me, she bit her lip and tapped her fingers on her bag."

Nancy has more than one flare-up with her Latin professor aunt, but before the year is over they grow to understand each other.

A Great Chief Justice

Biography for young people seems to have been a bit neglected among the new books this spring, while the tide of new stories has been colorful, strong, and high. There has come, however, at a timely hour, a record of the life and achievement of a great American leader, the stanchest guardian of the Constitution at the time of its birth—"John Marshall: Our Greatest Chief Justice," by Belle Moses.

Not only are the outstanding facts of his career assembled by one who is well known for other biographical writings, but the political events of those stirring times are faithfully recapitulated. Marshall's boyhood days on the frontier, his experiences during the Revolutionary War, and his later social life in Richmond are shown in sharp contrast with other leading men of the period.

His youthful enthusiasm and admiration for Patrick Henry, his devoted loyalty to Washington, under whom he shared the hardships of the winter months at Valley Forge, and Jefferson's personal dislikes toward him, culminating in an attempt of impeachment, are candidly portrayed.

One of the incidents of the most vivid interest is that of Daniel Webster brilliantly presenting the case of the Dartmouth College charter and listening to the court verdict given in his favor by the able Chief Justice.

An Alpine Herder

Swiss village life around the year, both work and play, is the theme of "Jacques the Goatherd," by Maribelle Cormack and William B. Alexander. High up on the mountain route which leads to the monastery of St. Bernard, just below the Valsorey glacier, cluster the lichen covered stone cottages in the old village of Bourg-Saint-Pierre. It had been a man from this village—Pierre Nicolas Dorsaz—who had guided Napoleon over the Alps.

Bright-eyed Jacques Dorsaz, eager for high trails, listening with Ewald Bonjour to the oft-told tale, never ceased to be proud of his great-great-grandfather. Both boys reveled in hearing Master Bonjour relate their country's history of times even when Bourg-Saint-Pierre was a Roman camp.

No one knew those tales better than the old clockmaker. Indeed, on the tiles of his great porcelain stove some of those events were colorfully pictured. As he talked, the boys would watch him make the fine carvings for his timepieces.

Jacques hoped his lot would be to care for the herds in upland pastures. Better still, could he ever attain such training as his stalwart cousin and be a mountain guide? Ewald longed to put on canvas what he saw about him. Could he draw and paint the mountains in their sunrise colors? He was dependent upon Jacques for bringing to him all the rare and brilliant blossoms that grew in the mountain meadows, for he could not climb.

Jacques, when his special hour strikes, proves himself able to fulfill his duty in protecting the weakest member of his flock from the mountain vulture and to be more than merely a skillful marksman.

There is a sterling quality that rings as clear as the alpine mountain bells themselves in this story of the young herder.

Mystery in the Garret

Early morning horseback rides in the Auburn woods, a June party al fresco in the lyre shaped garden with its box bordered paths at the Longfellows', to which the young folk are invited with their elders, and a visit in Concord where the Thoreaus and Emersons are in the circle of friends, are but a few of the social events in the newest mystery story for girls by Hildegarde Hawthorne, "The Miniature's Secret," a story of Old Cambridge.

The young heroine, Patience, is in perfect character with her name, and true to old precept eventually receives her reward. For perhaps more than 16 years, Patience Wetherly and her mother had lived in a small cottage in the village of Cambridge, while her mother earned their livelihood making exquisitely dainty frocks for the children of the families on Brattle Street. Not until it becomes her duty to take care of her mother's possessions, kept in secret in their small garret, does she become aware of happenings in her family history that have woven a tangle of mystery.

The discovery of a locket and miniature, together with old letters, begins for her a search for links into the past. Kind and hospitable neighbors, the Jamiesons, make her a member of their happy household, and during her stay with them, the Alcotts, who were then living in Boston, show a very friendly interest in her personal problem.

The Jamieson twins—Ruth and Leila—a lively pair only a bit younger than Patience, treat her like a sister, and the trio are popular young people in the Cambridge set. Full flavored romance, fragrant as old-fashioned pinks, is captured as the mystery clears.

Safe Driving

A challenging reference book on safe driving, not to be overlooked by anyone who drives a car, is "Youth at the Wheel," by John J. Floherty. Straight facts are squarely faced in both text and pictures in a way that cannot fail to increase an awareness of the details of good driving on the part of automobilists. Reading this book gives one an enthusiasm to belong in the ranks of those who control their cars valiantly and well. By studying it, one gains an increased knowledge of the car, its great power, its dangers, as well as its pleasures and conveniences.

Welsh Holiday

Gwen Richards' discovery, made from the old tower at Pen y Bryn, and other lively happenings in Welsh bogs and mountains that fill the vacation days of Mildred, Gwen, and Bodwyn in "Llewellyn's Tower," by M. Josephine Smith, are already familiar to readers of the Young Folks' Page who read it in serial form. Now that the story is available as a complete volume, with the black and white illustrations done by Hildegarde Woodward, it is one to count among the summer's books for reading for real fun.

Such a neighborly story of village families in an old Welsh town is a most refreshing adventure in friendliness. Gwen's interest in people and their welfare brings to her the final surety that she will spend future summers at Penrhyddon. The book contains many chapters of adventures that were not included in the serial.

Mary A. Whitney

The Book of Hugh and Nancy, by Eric Milner-White and Eleanor S. Duckett. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

John Marshall, Our Greatest Chief Justice, by Belle Moses. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Jacques the Goatherd, by Maribelle Cormack and William B. Alexander. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

The Miniature's Secret, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Youth at the Wheel, by John J. Floherty. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Llewellyn's Tower, by M. Josephine Smith. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

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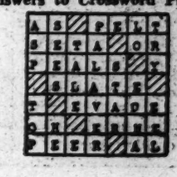


Helen Jacobs in Wimbledon Tennis Final—Five Games in Three Days at Beehive

Alice Marble Drops Semifinal Singles Match Today, 6–4, 6–4

BULLETIN
By the Associated Press

Helen Wills Moody today defeated Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, 12—10, 6—4, in the Wimbledon semifinals. Mrs. Moody will play Helen Jacobs for the title.

WIMBLEDON, England, June 30 (AP)—Still riding the crest of a sensational comeback, Helen Jacobs swept into the final round of women's singles of the all-England tennis championships today, defeating Alice Marble of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4.

Employing all her resources and court generalship, Miss Jacobs, holder of the Wimbledon crown in 1936, disposed of her California rival with astonishing ease and paved the way for a possible meeting in the finals Saturday with Helen Wills Moody. Mrs. Moody, seven-times Wimbledon champion, was favored over Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark, in the other semifinal today.

The Jacobs-Marble match was a re-play of the 1936 United States championship, but it had a different ending. Then Miss Marble came from behind to whip Miss Jacobs, the defending champion.

Alice rushed the net at the start and left Miss Jacobs gasping at four straight whistlers down the line. Winning this game at love, Miss Marble remained on the baseline in the next and Helen won it with the loss of only one point. The next two games went with service, but Miss Marble, using a flat forehand drive against Helen's famed chop strokes, took the fifth after one deuce.

Miss Jacobs changed to lobbing tactics in the sixth and they worked. Serving a vicious kicker and chasing it to the net, Miss Marble found herself racing back for these tricky lobs and Helen won the game and squared at 3—3. She held her service in the seventh game and finding Alice's backhand vulnerable, came from behind to take the eighth for a 5—3 lead.

Miss Marble scrambled back from 0—30 to win the twice deuced ninth game, but lost the tenth and set after leading 40—15. With this lead the San Francisco girl missed a simple smash and turned and kicked the ball off the court. Then she proceeded to lose the next three tense rallies and the set. The point score:

Miss Jacobs	0	4	7	2	4	4	6	6	5	7	—4	5—6
Miss Marble	4	1	5	4	6	1	4	4	7	5	—4	1—4

Miss Jacobs ran out the first game of the second set in short order, losing only one point and had 40-30 and advantage in the second before Alice pulled up and won with two smashing drives.

Helen won the third with a clean service ace. They crossed courts speaking not a word to one another and Miss Marble took the fourth game, losing two points, to square at 2-all.

The next two went with service and now Miss Jacobs went to the net. Two perfect shots off Alice's hardest drives gave Helen the seventh game and she took the eighth at love, Alice again missing an easy smash on the final point.

In the ninth game, Miss Jacobs won the first point, but Alice took the next three and finally won the game with the loss of only one more point.

Miss Jacobs got to 40-15 in the tenth game and had two match points, but Miss Marble went to the net both times and volleyed herself back into the match.

A great drive down Helen's backhand gave Alice advantage, but Helen came back with the next two and again was at match point. Fully 12 minutes they fought before Helen again got advantage. After a long tense rally, Miss Marble drove the ball into the net, threw her racquet off the court and ran forward to shake Miss Jacobs hand. The point score:

Miss Jacobs	4	5	4	2	4	1	6	4	2	9	—41	—6
Miss Marble	1	7	2	4	1	4	4	0	4	7	—34	—4

Mrs. Moody took her own service in the first and third games and broke through Mme. Sperling in the fourth for a 3-1 lead. The Denmark star got one back in the fifth when two perfect placements gave her the game and squared the match in the sixth after battling for 10 minutes.

Queen Helen jumped right back in front, however, winning the seventh and eighth games. Apparently inexhaustible and getting the baseline game she loves, Mme. Sperling took the ninth at love when Mrs. Moody made four straight errors.

Regardless of where or with what speed Mrs. Moody hit the ball, Mme. Sperling managed to reach it. She even managed to put away one of Helen's perfect drops to square the match again in the tenth.

The next four games went with service. Helen went ahead at 8—7 and came up from love-40 to within set point in the sixteenth, but again her opponent outlasted her and tied it at 8—8.

After one hour of play, the match was still all square at 9—9. It was such a monotonous affair that fans began leaving the stands for tea. Mme. Sperling finally broke through to take a 10-9 lead and then had two set-points in the 20th game, but Helen calmly plodded on, refused to leave the baseline, and finally tied it again at 10-10.

Mrs. Moody won the 21st and won the 22nd and set when Mme. Sperling drove the ball out of bounds. The point score:

Mrs. Moody	4	1	4	4	1	7	5	4	0	2	4	2	5	—74	—10
Mme. Sperling	0	4	5	4	1	4	6	5	4	—76	—12				
	0	4	0	2	4	9	3	2	4	4	1	4	3		
	4	2	7	2	4	6	4	3	2	—74	—10				

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	39	22	.639
New York	36	25	.590
Boston	34	27	.557
Washington	34	32	.515
Detroit	33	32	.508
Philadelphia	26	32	.448
Chicago	23	33	.411
St. Louis	19	41	.317

Results June 29

New York 10, Philadelphia 0.
New York 12, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 6, Washington 4.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

U. S. retained Ryder Cup, defeating Britain 8-4 at Southport, Eng., for first victory scored by American pros abroad in series.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Don Budge, an unchallenged champion, makes what probably is his final appearance on the center court at Wimbledon tomorrow in the singles final with Bunny Austin.

Though he is loud in his denials, Wimbledon is convinced Budge will turn professional after the Davis Cup matches and the United States championship this fall.

He'll get a hero's farewell when and if he walks off with the Challenge Cup early tomorrow evening.

Everywhere it is recognized that the match is more a case of "when" than "if."

Lost Only 44 Games

No man in the past fortnight has been able to take a set from him. All told he has lost only 44 games in six matches and the most anybody has been able to take has been eight.

This record, despite Austin's excellent form in the semifinals yesterday, has made Budge an overwhelming favorite to win.

It is significant of Budge's position in the tennis world that the man who was seeded next to him and who now faces him in the final is 10 years his senior. This alone must be enough to make him wonder about the future.

Nevertheless he insists, "I am not in the least interested in turning pro at the moment." But he is not saying when his interest may pick up.

Master of Them All

Certainly if he hopes to get any competition at all he'll have to enter the professional ranks. Adrian Quist, Johnny Bromwich, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Bobby Riggs are the only men not in the current tournament considered worthy of giving him a game and he certainly has demonstrated in the past year that he is master of them all.

Modern Wimbledon has no parallel to Budge's position this year. He has been so outstanding he actually has been ignored. Practically everybody conceded the title to him and forgot him a week ago Monday.

The last time Austin and Budge met was on this same center court in the concluding match of the Davis Cup challenge round in 1937. The United States already had taken the cup and Austin and Budge set out to enjoy themselves.

They traded rackets in middle court, paused for refreshments at the referees bench while changing court. Budge won 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. But, at least on Bunny's part, there will be no such lighthearted play tomorrow.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Manhattan is today reviving that war-time tune, "The Yanks are coming."

Make no mistake about it. Those world champs from the banks of the Harlem River are once again on a rampage. During the last four days they have sounded a warning to the Cleveland Indians, Boston Red Sox and all other American League clubs who are pennant minded.

Consider the Yankee record. In winning their most recent four games they have averaged better than 13 hits and 10 runs for each nine innings, which suggests a return of the offense that has crushed the opposition for two successive years. At the same time, Manager Joe McCarthy's pitching has limited rivals to an average of less than six hits and two runs.

In all four games, the Yankee starting pitcher has gone the route. Red Ruffing, Monte Pearson, Lefty Gomez and Bump Hadley have silenced the Detroit Tigers and Philadelphia Athletics without help from the bull pen. Through their latest winning streak the champs have hit seven home runs.

But it is the McCarthy pitching that wrinkles the brows of the Indians, who today had a three-game grip on the American League leadership. A continuation of such mound success would put the Yanks in front of the race before July 4th, a procedure that a majority figured would escape them. They have the power, despite a decline by one or two veterans. Only pitching threatened to stand between McCarthy and his third straight pennant.

McCarthy recently promoted Hadley to the starting corps and Bump has come through with two victories in a row. He stopped the Indians last Thursday and the Athletics yesterday in Yankee Stadium. The A's made only four hits and one run facing the Lynn (Mass.) veteran's fast ball.

With the all-star game just around the corner, Gomez yesterday delivered a smart game against the Athletics. He, like Hadley, yielded only four hits. Lefty, however, pitched a shutout. McCarthy, the American League manager in the classic at Cincinnati next Wednesday, will probably give his left-hander the starting nod in that annual parade of stars.

The Indians lost a close decision to the Tigers yesterday at Cleveland, when the Bengals came from behind with a four-run rally in the eighth inning. Home runs by Hank Greenberg and Billy Rogell broke a Detroit silence that ran through the early innings.

The Brooklyn Dodgers played another night game, before about 18,000, and were beaten by the Boston Bees. The game marked a triumph for Lou Fette, Bee hurler, after eight straight setbacks. A freshman sensation last year and winner of 20 games in the National League, Lou has this season been a victim of poor support. He has now won two games and lost eight.

The New York Giants opened up a three-game lead in the senior league pennant race by winning a double-header from the lowly Phillies. Hal Shumacher and Cliff Melton pitched. It was quite a day for New York, with the Yanks and Giants registering double triumphs. The annual talk of a World Series on a five cent fare is being revived.

Connecticut Schoolboys Too Much for Crimson

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's 150-Pound Crew Whipped the Henley Rowing Club Yesterday in the Historic Henley Regatta, but Today Bowed to the Kent (Conn.) School Eight

Biennial Plan Is Turned Down

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Two separate proposals to make Davis Cup competition a biennial event were defeated by substantial majorities today at the annual meeting of the International Tennis Federation.

The proposals, made by South Africa and Germany and supported by Great Britain, were opposed vigorously by Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, Vice-President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and Julian S. Myrick of New York, who presided.

The first proposal, by South Africa, was simply to drop the competition every other year.

Germany proposed playing zone competition one year and the interzone finals and challenge round the next.

Germany also suggested that nations reaching the semifinals of European zone competition be exempted from early rounds of the same zone the following year.

All these proposals were turned down, but a committee was appointed to study the problems involved in the crowded European zone.

Several other problems relating to the Davis Cup caused a stalemate in the meeting and the federation agreed to call a special session of Davis Cup nations in Paris next March in order to discuss these questions before 1939 Davis Cup play. The exact nature of these problems could not be learned.

The movement to make cup competition biennial instead of annual has been under way for several years. Its proponents have based their argument on two factors—the expense of cup play and the strain placed upon the players who compete also in major tournaments including the United States, British, French and Australian championships.

The United States has opposed the biennial plan from the start. American officials argued that the annual plan has been eminently successful for 30 years and point out that no nation has to challenge annually unless it so desires. They fear the biennial plan would not only reduce the public's interest in the competition but also the players' who would lose incentive.

Vermont Tennis Champions

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30 (AP)—Lawrence Hadley of Bellows Falls was crowned Vermont State interscholastic singles tennis champion yesterday when he defeated the top-seeded Stewart Nims of Brattleboro, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, in the final.

Frank Merrill and Nims, of Brattleboro, became doubles champions by defeating Hadley and Robert Cray, of Bellow Falls, 6—3, 6—3.

Kent School Eight-Oared Crew Defeats Harvard 150s

BULLETIN

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, June 30 (AP)—Kent (Conn.) School's eight-oared crew today defeated the Harvard lightweights by three-quarters of a length in the 16th heat of Thames Challenge Cup competition of the Royal Henley Regatta. Kent was clocked in 7m. 17s. for the mile and five-sixteenths.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, June 30 (AP)—Joe Burk of Philadelphia, U. S. champion, easily won his second test in the Diamond Sculls competition of the Royal Henley Regatta today, defeating J. D. Steele of Great Britain by 2½ lengths.

Rowing in the sixth heat of sculls competition, Burk covered the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths in 10m. 16s.

R. W. Bates of Boston was eliminated in his Diamond Sculls heat by L. D. Habbitts of the Reading Rowing Club. Habbitts won by a length and a quarter in 9m. 47s.

R. L. Thorp of England defeated the Brazilian ace, E. C. Branco, in the fourth heat of the Diamond Sculls, winning by a half length in 9m. 34s.

Yale's 150-pounders, who drew a first-round bye, defeated the first Trinity Crew of Cambridge in the 14th heat of the Thames Challenge Cup competition for eight-oared crews. The Elis won by a length in 7m. 39s.

Harder Matches For the Seeded Players Today

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 30 (AP)—Seeded players in the sixteenth annual Eastern intercollegiate tennis championships faced stiffer opposition today. Most of them breezed through their contests yesterday.

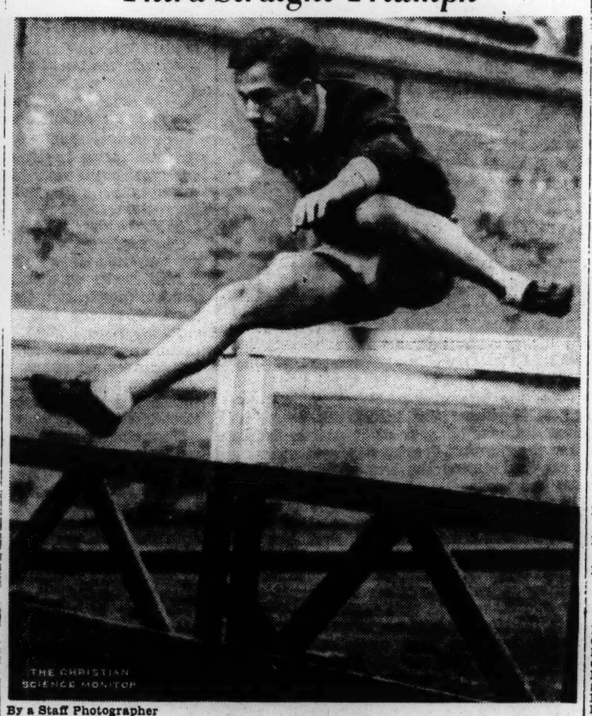
Robert Kamrath of the University of Texas, seeded second, was matched with David S. Burt of Harvard to determine which would enter the quarter-final round. (Burt recently won the N. E. District intercollegiate title.)

Douglas Imhoff of the University of California, seeded third, played Alfred Jarvis of Williams College, and Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of Columbia University took on Jack C. Bushman of Louisiana State University.

Top-seeded Julius Heldman of the University of California, and Carlton Rood of University of North Carolina, also met in what was expected to be an outstanding match.

One of eight seeded players, Richard Y. Bennion of Utah, ranked sixth, was eliminated yesterday, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, by Langdon B. Gilkey of Harvard.

Third-Straight Triumph



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Watson, Dartmouth

Last Night at Lynn, Watson Won the 120-Yard High-Hurdle Championship of the New England A. A. A. U. for the Third Straight Year. Edward Singsen, Rhode Island State Athlete, Who Tied for the Pole-Vault Title With Oscar Sutermeister in 1936, Won Last Year and Again Last Night

Around The Hub

Harvard rowing is riding on the crest of the waves. Having swept the Thames River of Yale crews in four straight races last Thursday and Friday, the Crimson might have been considered to have done well enough. The 150-pound lightweights, now in England for the Henley, continued to carry on, however, and won their early heat yesterday. If the Bert Haines crew wins against Kent today and Yale's lightweights defeat Trinity, the two will stage another Harvard-Yale affair. It will be the rubber race between them, because each has won against the other in races over here this year.

More than a little interest is being taken in the challenge of Ralph Guldahl and Denny Shute. The midwesterner arrived sometime today for a 36-hole match with Shute with the first 18 taking place at Brae Burn, beginning at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and the second 18 will be played over the South Shore course in Hingham, Saturday afternoon.

Several new athletes were added to the ranks of the Boston Athletic Association track and field team last night. Walter Brown signed John McLaughrey, Brown weight man and son of the Bruin football coach; Dick Gill, B. C. quartermiler; Warren Wittens, Penn hurdler, and Danny Miles, former Northeastern high jumper, among others. Added to the present line-up, the Unicorn can field quite a team for future meets.

Although Alex Northrup, Harvard miler and track captain last year, has gone to Europe for the summer, he has promised to wear the Unicorn emblem in the fall. Other Harvard athletes are expected to run for the B. A. A. during the summer meets.

Dan Shea, Jr., warmed up the South Shore course for the Guldahl-Shute match by equalling the course record of 67 yesterday. The record was set by Stanley Neptune and Shea might have bettered it had he not shot out of bounds on the last hole.

New England A. A. U. Champions, 1938

100-Yard Dash
Frank Zeimetz, B. A. A. ..... 9.9s.

220-Yard Dash
Ken Clapp, Brown University ..... 23.4s.

440-Yard Dash
Dick Gill, Boston College ..... 49.9s.

880-Yard Run
Stanley Holt, R. I. State ..... 1m. 58.4s.

Mile Rune
Joe Gallant, Northeastern ..... 4m. 37.4s.

Three-Mile Run
Johnny Kelley, Edison ..... 15m. 24.6s.

Six-Mile Run
Les Pawson, Pawtucket ..... 32m. 9.9s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase
Robert Campbell, Norfolk 10m. 21.4.s

Two-Mile Walk
Al Mangan, Lowell ..... 15m. 50s.

120-Yard High Hurdles
Bill Watson, Dartmouth ..... 15.4s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles
Warren Wittens, Penn ..... 25.3s.

160-Pound Hammer
John McLaughrey, Brown ..... 162ft. 9¾in.

Discus Throw
Al Morro, Providence ..... 141ft. 9½in.
(New Record)

Javeline Throw
Joseph Zibilski, B. A. A. ..... 178ft. 4in.

Pole Vault
Edward Singsen, R. I. State ..... 13ft.

Broad Jump
Frank Zeimetz, B. C. ..... 22ft. 7½in.

High Jump
Dan Miles, unattached ..... 6ft. ¾in.

16-Pound Shot-Put
Edward Swenson, B. C. ..... 45ft.

Hop, Step and Jump
Robert Pierce, Columbia A. C. ..... 40ft. 6½in.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	24	.619
Cincinnati	35	26	.574
Pittsburgh	32	25	.561
Chicago	35	29	.547
Boston	28	27	.509
St. Louis	28	31	.475
Brooklyn	25	36	.410
Philadelphia	16	40	.286

Results June 29

Boston 7, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 5.
New York 9, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.

Clay-Court Tennis Trophy Belongs To Robert L. Riggs

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Robert L. "Bobby" Riggs of Los Angeles and Chicago won the National clay-court singles tennis title for the third time yesterday, defeating Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., 6—4, 5—7, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Riggs had match-point twice in the final set before gaining his victory in a hard-fought battle that attracted 1,200 persons to the suburban River Forest Tennis Club.

Only in the fourth set, after the defending champion had drawn away to a 4-1 lead, did the hot pace falter. Mulloy, seeded No. 12, eased up, practically giving the set to Riggs in order to conserve his energy for the deciding set. But Riggs, intent upon being the third player in the 28 years of the tourney to gain permanent possession of the cup, won out with hard drives and sensational returns.

Mulloy passed Riggs repeatedly in the second and third sets, but Bobby returned to the court after the intermission the fresher of the two and rushed to the net time after time to kill his opponent's drives.

Only Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Jr., of Atlanta and William T. Tilden 2d, had won the cup three or more times since 1910. Grant, winner three times, defaulted to Riggs in the semifinals because of a blistered hand. Tilden won the title seven times.

Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, and Lewis Wetherell, Santa Ana, Calif., won the doubles title by defeating Charles Hare of England, No. 2 ranking British player, and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—4, 8—6, 6—2. Only in the second set did Hare and Cooke rally with any degree of success against the superior volleying of Hunt, singles finalist a year ago, and Wetherell.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)

Batting

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	61	228	52	88	.386
Lombardi, Reds	49	184	25	68	.370
Travis, Senators	66	260	42	93	.358
Trosky, Indians	59	217	49	77	.355
Martin, Phillies	56	228	37	80	.351
Medwick, Card'ls	55	218	37	76	.349

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	22
Greenberg, Tigers	21
York, Tigers	20
Ott, Giants	19
Goodman, Reds	18
Lombardi, Reds	10

Runs Batted in

Foxx, Red Sox	80
Ott, Giants	64
York, Tigers	64
Averill, Indians	58
Goodman, Reds	52
McCormick, Reds	51

Norfolk Women's Golf

(Team Standing)

	Won	Lost
Needham	114½	41½
Furnace Brook	112½	43½
Highland	91	65
Sharon	89	67
Thorny Lea	82½	73½
Brockton	47½	108½
Walpole	51	105
Norfolk	18	138

Results Yesterday

Needham 12, Norfolk 0.
Furnace Brook 11½, Thorny Lea ½.
Highland 12, Brockton 0.
Sharon 8½, Walpole 3½.

Summer Twilight League

Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Brae Burn	31	14
Charles River	25½	19½
Oakley	24	21
Winchester	23	22
Commonwealth	23	22
Wellesley	21	24
Weston	17	28
Belmont	15½	19½

Results Yesterday

Oakley 9, Belmont 6.
Commonwealth 10, Wellesley 5.
Brae Burn 10½, Winchester 4½.
Charles River 8½, Weston 6½.

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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

Bees Play Double-Header With Phils Here Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five National League games within three days is Boston's baseball menu, beginning tomorrow. The Bees, after closing their series with the Dodgers in Brooklyn this afternoon, return to the Hive for three contests with the Phillies and two against the New York Giants.

The Phils and Bees play a double-header tomorrow and a single on Saturday, which, as usual, will be Ladies' Day. All ladies are admitted free to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent government tax. On Sunday the locals play a twin bill with the league-leading Giants.

Sox on Short Tour

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be striving to improve their American League standing by beating the Athletics in Philadelphia tomorrow and Saturday, and the Yankees in the stadium on Sunday. The Red Sox are back at Fenway Park on Monday for a holiday double-header with the Athletics.

Bucky Harris sees the Red Sox a pennant threat all the way. Says the Washington manager:

"There are five clubs in the American League race, and Boston is one of them. The Red Sox, like my club, can score runs, and could be out in front if the pitching was there. But the scarcity of hurlers has caught up with us both. Cleveland, fortunate with pitchers, has been the most consistent team in the circuit.

"The Indians look good right now, although I don't think they can stay ahead indefinitely. The Yankees are off on a new streak and will soon be heard from.

Praises Keltner

"The reason for the Cleveland spurt? The pitching, of course, has been an outstanding factor, but I'm inclined to give credit to young Ken Keltner. That kid third baseman is a comer and filled a big hole in the Indians' infield. The hitting of Averill and Trosky can't be ignored, nor the pitching of young Bob Feller and Allen, but I'll take this Keltner."

Harris predicts that the pennant race will reach the half-way mark July 4th with approximately six games separating fifth place—the second division leadership—from first place. Last season as the race broke in the middle, the fifth-place Indians were 10½ contests in back of the Yankees, who were setting the pace. At that point in the 1936 race the margin was 13 full games.

The Red Sox this morning were only two engagements behind the second-place Yankees in the standing and sported a more comfortable lead over the Senators, who are immediately in back of them. The locals bettered their position by winning yesterday's Fenway Park battle with the Washington club, 6 to 4.

Foxx's 21st Homer

Jimmy Foxx regained the home run leadership by blasting his twenty-first in the opening inning off Emil Leonard. A few minutes later Manager Joe Cronin hit his seventh, to give Johnny Marcum an early advantage over the Senators' knuckle ball star.

Double-X has hit two homers and three singles in his last eight times at bat and today was again over the .340 level. In 55 games his middleweight bludgeon has driven in 30 runs. He can take care of first base in the all-star game without assistance.

Briefs . . . Johnny Peacock is Marcum's regular battery mate . . . The middle of the Red Sox batting order, Foxx, Cronin and Pinky Higgins, accounted for eight of the 11 Boston hits yesterday . . . Between them the trio drove in five of the six runs . . . The Fenway Park infield has been rebuilt, but is still slow because of the soaking it took over the rainy week end . . . Cronin added two doubles to his homer and had a total of eight bases on three hits for the day.

Co-Medalists Win In Two Rounds Of College Golf Play

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30 (AP)—Paced by the winning co-medalists, Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross and Lew Oehmig of Chattanooga, the National Intercollegiate Golf Championship progressed to the quarter-finals stage yesterday after a series of 24 spectacular matches.

Turnesa, of the Elmsford (N. Y.) golfing clan, turned back successfully in the opening two rounds of eliminations William S. Boyd of Stanford and Bobby Jacobson of Dartmouth, both by counts of 3 and 2.

After an easy morning victory by 5 and 4 over Ralph Sharpless of Texas, Oehmig was pressed all the way by big Edward J. Flowers of Michigan State before he dropped a 10-foot putt at the eighteenth for a halve in birdies and a 1-up victory.

Joining the co-medalists, in the quarterfinal bracket for 36-hole matches, were Robert N. Babbish of the University of Detroit, Stanley Holditch of Georgia Tech, John P. Burke of Georgetown University, Henry Castillo and Bert McDowell, both of Louisiana State, and Bill Barclay of Michigan.

Aided by the sinking of a 160-yard eagle from a bunker on the 14th hole Barclay came from behind to eliminate Wilson Flohr of Dartmouth 3 and 2. Barclay, a semi-finalist a year ago, defeated Joseph Zotkiewicz of Dayton 2 and 1 in the morning.

Castillo, the Spanish-born L. S. U. sophomore, defeated A. Doering, Jr., of Stanford, low amateur in the U. S. open at Denver, 2 and 1. Castillo took the lead at the 14th and won the verdict at the 17th, where Doering pushed his tee shot out of bounds.

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The Home Forum

Unnecessary Advice

SOME time ago there was published, in a Nova Scotia newspaper, certain advice for those people of the Province who wished to accommodate what is known as the Tourist Trade during the summer months. Among these suggestions was one concerning courtesy at all times toward strangers who asked directions, or who needed assistance of any sort.

Such advice seems entirely unnecessary. Seldom does one meet with such unfailing politeness and interested helpfulness as in this beautiful Maritime Province. The land lies in a long peninsula between two bodies of water, the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Fundy. It has been said that the character of people who have lived, and whose ancestors have lived, by the water is molded by the timeless flowing of the tides, the unalterable conditions of the weather, and what the weather does. There comes, no doubt, a serene acceptance of the days as they are, a quietness which is essentially an unhurried poise.

All this seems somehow to be reflected in the manners and speech of those brief and transient contacts with Nova Scotians on country roads, in small towns, or city streets.

♪ ♪ ♪

LAST SUMMER WE went motoring on unfrequented country roads. They were narrow; they reared up and swooped down; they came to surprising and abrupt ends in barways or dense woods. There were few houses and no signposts. Occasionally, through chinks in dark spruce boughs, we glimpsed the blue waters of the Fundy. Then off we'd veer quite away from the shore. The original idea had been to follow the rocky coastline. This proved to be not only bewildering, but impossible. We were permitted merely to plunge out to craggy points, gulp down sea air and the view, then come careening back again, to be buried in deep woods or dark hollows. There *was* no shore road, such as we had hoped for. There was one tiny coast-village that we simply could not find. After several false starts and boggy retreats, we halted altogether in order to proceed with a clearer idea of direction and destination. The map was bland and deceptive; the roads were plainly marked. Those highways, as such, did not exist. We hailed an old gentleman absorbed in mending larrigans on his own front doorstep.

"Just go 'long a little mite farther," he replied, not raising his head, and taking, the while, determined stitches in the leather, "and when ye reach Charlie's post-box, take the second left-hand road for a while, and ye'll come to a tree split right down the middle; then—" We thanked him and went on. It was all too vague, too personal to the place for strangers to profit. So, there we sat and sighed a little, wondering what to do.

Another car came along. We explained our difficulties. "Follow me," said the driver of the second car; "I'm going along that way, and I'll put you straight."

♪ ♪ ♪

WE FOLLOWED. IT was an exciting drive. The first car appeared to vault blithely from rise to rise. It melted from view; its rear end appeared at the most surprising angles and places. It was nothing short of antic. Then, at another turn, it drew up alongside the road and waited for us. The driver came to lean his elbows on the door of our car. He explained the route, carefully and with gestures. The directions were still confusing; but, after rehearsing them, we went on alone and with greater confidence.

We'd gone for perhaps five miles when, from a lonely house in the woods, we observed a woman rush from the door flourishing a large carving knife. A small boy flew along just ahead of her. For a moment, we were filled with apprehension. The woman signaled with her carving knife for us to stop. She stood waiting at the edge of the road.

"Was you the folks what a man told where to go?" she asked, panting a little.

We nodded.

She gave a breathless, apologetic laugh. "He's just telephoned me to drop anything I was doing, and run out so's I could waylay you, and tell you he give you the wrong turn. It's the *right*-hand road, not the left, you're to take next."

We smiled and blinked.

She laughed again. The little boy crept nearer and stared up at the car.

♪ ♪ ♪

FOR A MOMENT there wasn't a sound in that dim woodsy place, except the soft high soughing of the wind in branches far above our heads.

"After he'd left you, he said he begun to think," added the woman, "and it worried him terrible for fear you'd get lost."

"Do you know him? Is he a neighbor?" we asked.

"Oh, no. I never heard tell of him before. I don't even know his name."

"Then how did he know whom and where to call?"

She considered these questions soberly. "Why, he must of stopped at the first house he see that had a telephone; and asked central to give him the nearest house on this road, where he figured he could catch you-folks, hoping he was in plenty time to warn you." It all, apparently, seemed reasonable enough to her. "I was cutting bread when I heard the bell jingle, and then I just left the receiver dangling," she laughed, "so's I could nip out to stop you."

A deeper concern clouded her eyes as she looked at us. "You'd a-been at your wits' end if I hadn't of caught you."

Thus, strangers to each other and to us, people, whom in all likelihood we'd never see again, had been at great pains to save us time and trouble. Could anything have been kinder?

♪ ♪ ♪

ONE WARM SUMMER afternoon, I was rumbling along in a Halifax street car, beneath shady trees. It was one of those drowsy intervals when even the city seemed to move in unhurried quietness. Few people occupied the seats and we rolled along at a pleasant, comfortable pace.

At a street corner, a little girl stood waving. She was all alone and might have been five years old. She wore a starched print frock, and her curls were blowing.

The trolley stopped. The little girl danced out close to the steps, and held spirited conversation with the motorman. I could not hear the words, but gaiety sparkled in their voices. After a few additional sentences, the child danced back to the sidewalk, and waved goodby. Naturally, I supposed she had had some message and that the motorman was her father.

When I paid my fare just before leaving the car, I mentioned the child.

"She looked so little all alone there, to hail a trolley," I said.

The motorman yanked his lever and we came to a full stop. "Oh, she waits for me every day at that corner, just at this time," he smiled, "just to tell me she can't take a ride with me *today*, but she will *tomorrow!* It's a joke we have together. She knows I'll be looking for her."

Walking along thoughtfully afterwards, I pondered the incident. In this tempestuous age of hurry and efficiency, it was just incredible. And quite as refreshing!

♪ ♪ ♪

ONE LATE AFTERNOON, after a long motor trip, I turned into the drive of the place where I spend vacations, glad to be back. When I entered the main house of the colony of summer cottages, a stranger sat there, a life insurance agent. He rose and smiled. "I'm afraid you've lost a hub-cap." He nodded toward the window. I looked out and, sure enough, one wheel looked woefully undressed. "I wonder when it could have happened," I said, feeling a bit dashed.

A friend who had been with me tried to recollect all the sounds of our drive home, particularly the latter part. "I did hear a metal sort of ringing, but I thought you'd struck an empty can or something and never gave it second thought."

"Could you remember about where you heard that sound?" asked the agent, all interest.

"It was near a white house on the right side of the road, I think, with a big smoke-bush in front of it. That might have been the hub-cap I heard; but, if it were," she shrugged and smiled, "it could have rolled anywhere."

"It could be in the bottom of the river," I declared, "and I wouldn't budge for it until after supper."

♪ ♪ ♪

THE AGENT CLEARED his throat. "I'm driving back over that road pretty soon now. It won't be dark for two hours. I'll have a look around."

Just at first, I did not quite comprehend what he meant. The agent looked as if he'd appreciate a reply of some sort.

"But," I blurted out, "you can't waste your time examining weeds and ditches, in the vicinity of where we *think* we heard some sound like a hub-cap rolling away. The idea is preposterous!"

The agent looked unconvinced.

"I've hunted for the things before," I went on. "They go unbelievably far. They roll over. The greasy inside is just the color of the ground."

"It's nothing," he protested. "If I do find it, I'll take it to town and leave it for you at a garage there. You can pick it up later."

It was really impolite of me to say anything further. A trifle dazed and, sincerely humble, I went in to supper.

That evening, about eight o'clock, a message came over the telephone that my hub-cap was waiting for me at the town garage. It had been left there by an insurance agent with instructions to advise me of its presence.

Now, I ask you, does the average, everyday Nova Scotian need to be reminded that courtesy makes life agreeable to the summer tourist?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Chinese Jasmine Vendor

SCARLET-CLAD, the small girl
Moves through the throng,
With her black braid falling
Straight as lacquered rope
Down her narrow back.
Her voice chimes thinly
In a clear refrain;
And on a woven tray
The white jasmine blooms
Are laid, pale as pearls
Among satin-green leaves.
Softly their perfume follows her,
Like invisible smoke.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Stubble

I like a field of stubble where the wheat
Is in the shock and heavy with its yield,
For then the earth seems resting and replete
With peace, and yet there plainly is revealed
In some strange manner by the quiet soil,
That man has gained reward for faith and toil.

MARGARET E. BRUNER

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BY THE WATER HOLE": *From a Ceramic Group by Viktor Schreckengost*

CERAMIC sculpture is a delightful medium for many reasons. It seems to lie between the familiar handiwork of the potter and the more formal portrayal of the sculptor. While bowl or dish is shaped of a soft and responsive material, sculptures are usually carved from stone or wood. Needless to say, the difference in manipulation has a great deal to do with the ultimate design of the object of art. Ceramic sculptures exist down the ages, and they are generally articles of household or religious use in everyday life. Most ceramic sculptures are informal, small, realistic. They may be a bit fanciful or humorous or grotesque. They embody some quality of imagination which is engaging, if it is not more serious in import.

It is pleasant to look about nowadays and find that potters or sculptors have turned to good purpose this fictile art. Each year we observe more and more ceramic sculptures in exhibitions, and more and more gifted craftsmen are coming forward who carry on an ancient craft in a traditional spirit.

In this group, executed by Viktor Schreckengost, who has recently received a special award for a group of seven pieces in the Twentieth Annual Exhibition of Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen at the Cleveland Museum of Art, we are aware of the material from which the zebras are modeled; for the craftsman has not tried to conceal its native textural quality, nor has he tried to achieve a "finished" effect.

D. A.

"Trust Truth, not error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes encouragingly (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 297), "Trust Truth, not error; and Truth will give you all that belongs to the rights of freedom." How futile it is to imagine that freedom means the right to do as one pleases, without due consideration for others! This false sense of liberty is self-imposed bondage and ends in unhappiness.

Truth, on the other hand, establishes and maintains all that is right. When we trust Truth fully, the problems arising in close or casual human relationships are solved happily for all. Humility, wisdom, and unselfish affection tend to bring thought into harmony with God's "perfect law of liberty," and to calm the furor often caused by self-will or some sharp conflict.

Everywhere students of Christian Science are enjoying, in some degree, the spiritual benefits derived from steadfast trust in Truth. Health, purity, painless progress, and the fruits of unselfed service are our God-given rights. The truth, which, Jesus said (John 8:32), "shall make you free," enables us to maintain "the rights of freedom" and thus refute every lie of disease, ignoble suggestion, or menacing danger.

One who desires release from physical suffering may inquire earnestly, "How can spiritual truths reach and destroy the sickness which I see and feel in my body?" Mrs. Eddy points out the answer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 391): "When the body is supposed to say, 'I am sick,' never plead guilty. Since matter cannot talk, it must be mortal mind which speaks; therefore meet the intimation with a protest." Through prayer, experience, and continued study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, spiritual understanding is gained. When this is attained our protestations of Truth become vigorous and effective in establishing harmony.

Christian Science teaches that God, omnipotent Mind, is Truth, and that mortal mind, or error, is Truth's supposititious opposite. Every intimation of this so-called mind, therefore, which impugns the perfection of God and man is an utter falsity. Since Mind is All, matter is an untrue concept of substance and is not to be feared as a real, powerful something. In human belief alone is matter supposed to possess harmful or beneficial attributes.

Christian Scientists realize the importance of protesting vigorously every hint of incipient sickness. The mighty power of God's Word, understood and applied, enables them to deal positively with suggestions of error, and thus prevent the development of disease in the body. One student was freed from a severe illness by refusing to parley with error's intimations. Shortly after luncheon she felt very ill. Mortal mind quickly hinted poisoning. She knew that Truth is the one perfect remedy and prayed for its healing message. Then this passage from Science and Health (p. 463), brought understanding and healing: "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes properly whatever is offensive." This spiritual fact was held to with courage and firmness. Within a few hours the condition disappeared, and she was completely free.

Man, the expression of Mind, embodies spiritual ideas, which constitute the only real substance. No lapse, relapse, feebleness, or failure hinders the normal action of spiritual ideas. Sometimes when one is faced with a physical ill, human sympathy from friends and one's fear of offending them may tempt one to accept some proffered material remedy to augment recovery. No one would yield to such a suggestion, however, if he realised that this is only error's subtle attempt to inject itself into thought and shut out spiritual understanding. Only radical reliance on God's saving presence and power can unfold the eternal now of true health.

On page 118 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy reminds us that "a saving faith comes not of a person, but of Truth's presence and power." How comforting this is to one who fears that lack of personal friends and advisers keeps him in bondage to unemployment, poverty, or human injustice! The realization that well-being and right advancement are controlled and protected by divine Principle corrects the negative thinking induced by resignation, self-distrust, and petty bickerings.

Mind, Truth, is always imparting its wise ideas to man, who expresses them in intelligent action. The worthy desire to be a self-reliant, valued employee is fulfilled by keeping the true concept of man uppermost in thought. One whose thinking is governed scientifically by Truth is not afraid that so-called failing faculties, inexperience, chance, or any other error can rob him of his right to be active, progressive, and happy. How glorious it is to be able, by trusting Truth, to prove that one has not outlived his usefulness! The fallacies of mortal mind are all that can wear out and become obsolete. Then every severe trial of our faith in God must end in triumph, when, in the words of a loved hymn,

"We lift our hearts in praise,
O God of Truth, to Thee,
And find within Thy perfect law
Our liberty."

Journal of a Day

I LEANED upon a hilltop;
The shadow of a tree
Leaning from the sunlight
Leaned on me,

And over us the sky,
Making bright weather,
Leaned upon the hill
And all of us together.

I broke a blade of grass
To bite as I lay
Musing on the manner
We three were a day,

But long, long after
Only I could tell
Where a root was for rent
When the dew fell.

CHARLES MALAM

Spending a Night in Lapland

TWO or three sunny night hours brought us to the Lapp summer encampment of Aitejokk. Scattered well apart among the scrub trees were round structures of birch poles, set tepee-fashion and covered with bark or dried mud or anything else convenient. No longer, it seems, do the cousins of Santa Claus cover their squat wigwams with reindeer-skins. The hut we entered was about fourteen feet in diameter and six and a half feet high in the center, where only a Hindu yogi could have stood. For there a brisk evening fire was burning, wafting most of its smoke out through a hole above—at least whenever the low door, made of old boards and leaning at an angle of almost forty-five degrees against the hut, was shut; as it always is, unless some ignoramus of a foreigner leaves it open.

The center strip of the hut was bare ground; the earth floor on each side of this was completely covered with a thick matting of birch twigs, all laid in one direction and renewed about once a month, so that the top had a suggestion of very coarse velvet. Reindeer-hides, the long soft hair very thick and velvety, were thrown on top of the twigs, and there we were invited to make ourselves at ease. The twig-covered semicircle on each side of the central corridor of bare earth was confined within a log-and-stone border. Firewood is always laid on the strip of ground between the door and the fire, which is also the humble place, for servants and others of low social standing. Opposite the door, behind the fire, is the kitchen, with a dish-water vent behind it. In this case there was a freshly painted green cupboard, nearly three feet high, with food stores in it. Normally there is nothing resembling furniture. Pots hung from the tepee poles; a kettle sits eternally on or beside the fire. The place rather resembled, even as to heat, a Mongol yurt.

This particular hut was the school-house of the fair-weather Lapp encampment of Aitejokk, and that night we were to be the guests of Elizabeth Svonni, Lapp schoolmistress. Like most Lapp huts, it had two very small glass windows about waist-high on each side. Ten rulers hung on tent-poles around the wall, each on its own nail. There was a blackboard on legs, a map of the district, a hand-bell, an alarm-clock, sight-reading boards for beginners, an abacus for arithmetic, first and second readers bearing the legend "Normad Skolan." Two little shelves of books sat on the twigged floor; there was a vase of buttercups on top of the tiny green food-closet, which also served as a teacher's desk.

Our hostess squatted at the kitchen end of the hut, facing the fire and the door, where she could reach everything without rising. She was obviously quite ready to do the housework, Lapp style, for herself and guests, for all her high social standing and professional duties. . . .

The teacher wore a blue skirt with a ruffle, my wife tells me, a colored or flowered apron, a blue blouse with red and yellow bands, a white kerchief about the neck, another on her head—when she was not wearing her pin-cushiony Lapp bonnet. Her shoes had rubber heels. . . . There was poise and courtesy in her manner, no undue shyness or apology for things as they were. In her presence one got the feeling that if Lapp culture is slight, at least what there is of it is finished.

The reindeer-skins on which we had sat . . . were to form the mattress of our beds. We thought that was all, and my wife was thrilled at the thought of enduring a night of explorer's hardships. But Teacher Svonni knew the value of a good night's sleep. Before long she went out to her storehouse, not unlike a Middlewestern corn-crib on stilts, such as every Lapp builds beside his dwelling, and brought in soft thick quilts, two blankets for each pair of us, pillows in fresh pillow-cases! . . .

The fire chattered softly to itself, grew sleepy, seemed to wake up for a muttered word now and then. It was brilliantly clear outside all night long, so that one had a guilty feeling of wasting time sleeping in broad daylight, though to say that we slept would be straining the bulwarks of truth. — From "A Scandinavian Summer," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Appleton Century.)

Rigors of Sir Philip Sidney's Education

THE destruction of the religious foundations by Henry VIII and the ministers of his son had reduced education in England to a wretched state; and so far as housing and equipment were concerned the school at Shrewsbury was no exception to the general rule. The boys paid little or no tuition at this time; the tithes of the dissolved collegiate churches of St. Mary and St. Chad were supposed to meet all expenses. A timber structure near the castle gate and some adjoining rented houses were the only school buildings. In these the boys studied and classes were held. But even for such meagre quarters the financial support was so inadequate that not many years after Philip's time they were reported to be "inclining to ruin."

If there was neither chapel nor library, however, dormitories also were lacking. . . . The boys were lodged and boarded—"tabled" was the local word for it—among the householders of the town, who were called "hosts" and were held responsible for the behaviour and well-being of their charges. Since Shrewsbury lay within the jurisdiction of the Council of Wales, the Lord President's son was sure to be well looked after by his guardians. He had, moreover, a small establishment of his own. A *famulus*, a boy of his own age, half-servant and half-companion, shared his lessons and his games; and Thomas Marshall, a confidential upper servant of his father's, kept his accounts, took care of his clothes, and watched over his health. . . .

From the beginning of February until the end of November the school bell began its fifteen-minutes' clangor at a quarter before six in the morning. Prayers were said and sung at six, and during the rest of the year the hour was seven.

It was, to be sure, not so many years since great nobles had been in the habit of rising at four and breakfasting at five. But the school hours were long by any standard. Dinner came at eleven, and lessons, recommencing at a quarter before one, lasted until five in summer and until half past four in winter if the daylight held out so late. On Sunday, monitors kept track of the boys' attendance at the various parish churches. On Thursday, the weekly holiday, the first form had to give an act of a Latin comedy before they were free to enjoy themselves. Running, wrestling, leaping, chess and archery were the authorized recreations.—From "Astrophel," by ALFRED H. BELL. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938

Citizen Drive Urges Manager For Waterbury

Graft Exposures Impel Vigorous Campaign for City Reforms

Sue Leary

Good Government Group Asks Return of $500,000 Which It Believes Is Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., June 30—Establishment of the city manager form of Government in Waterbury is one objective of a vigorous campaign being waged by the new Citizens' Good Government Association organized early in the year following revelation that large sums had been paid to political leaders, that financial records were missing, and that other forms of graft and corruption were strongly evidenced.

The Good Government Association will also work with the Waterbury chapter of the Connecticut Merit System Association is order to procure the best possible merit system law as part of the proposed new charter. When a charter is completed, and approved by the National Municipal League, the Association will endeavor to get it adopted by the General Assembly of the State, which will convene in January.

Controller Sued

One of the first things the Association did was to bring suit, as a group of taxpayers, against the former City Controller, Daniel J. Leary, who is under arrest with 16 others on a charge of conspiring to defraud the City of more than $1,000,000. The Good Government Association based its suit on a Waterbury City charter provision which makes the Controller personally liable for any money expended in excess of the budget appropriations. An audit of the City's finances completed shortly after the new Controller took office in January, revealed that the 1937 budget had been over-expanded by more than $500,000. The suit seeks recovery of this money.

The Good Government Association, with several thousand members, would not have gotten off to such a fine start had it not been for the preliminary work done last year in the same field by the Waterbury Merit System chapter. The merit system group was organized about a year ago, and soon after its inception began a campaign to get a referendum on the establishment of a merit system here voted on at last fall's City election. The Board of Aldermen declined to put the question on the voting machines, so the merit system group took advantage of a charter provision making it mandatory for the aldermen to pose a question if 15 per cent of the voters sign a petition asking for it.

The merit system workers got 8,000 signatures, many more than needed, but they were blocked by the City administration which made use of legal technicalities to defeat them. The voters had been awakened to a new interest in Government, however, and when the fraud charges began to fly after the first of the year a substantial nucleus was already on hand to form the Good Government Association.

Simple Organization

The Good Government Association is operating at present with a very simple organization. No dues are required for membership, and funds for running expenses have been provided by voluntary donations by members and non-members. A board of governors which meets every week has done the planning, reporting its

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Council Confirms Field As Chief of High Court

In Boston Today

Costello Passed As Probate Judge

The Executive Council today unanimously confirmed Gov. Charles F. Hurley's nomination of Associate Justice Fred Tarbell Field of Newton as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, succeeding Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg who passed on recently. The position pays $15,000 a year.

At the same time the Council confirmed the nomination of John A. Costello of Lawrence as Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Essex County, to succeed Judge Harry R. Dow, who recently retired.

Confirmation of the Costello nomination broke a deadlock which occurred last Thursday when Councilor Bayard Tuckerman (R) of Hamilton, insisted that the position be given to a Republican. In retaliation, Governor Hurley held up the nomination of Justice Field.

Today, Governor Hurley submitted the name of James J. Ronan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the $14,000 position vacated by Mr. Justice Field. Mr. Ronan is First Assistant Attorney General. He has held that position since Attorney General Paul A. Dever took office in 1935.

This appointment is expected to meet with favor in legal circles. Mr. Ronan's opinions have been upheld by the Court in several outstanding cases. One of these was the Governor's right to declare an emergency in connection with the passage of a bill to repeal the pre-primary convention law. Another was the Governor's removal of former Howard H. Murphy, Commissioner of Agri-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Evidence Barred If Search Illegal

Evidence obtained by Government officials in an unlawful search on a defendant's property is not admissible in a civil suit against him, the Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today.

The Court's ruling, concurred in by Judges George H. Bingham, Scott Wilson and James M. Morton, Jr., is said to settle a moot question never before squarely presented to the Court. Such evidence had previously been held inadmissible in criminal cases.

Written by Judge Bingham, the opinion sent back to the District Court of Rhode Island a suit by the Government to recover $7,570.16 claimed as duty on liquor imported by the defendant, Michael F. Rogers. The Rhode Island Court admitted evidence obtained by United States officials "as the result of an unlawful search of the defendant's premises."

After returning property seized by the officers the Government brought this suit. The Court cited a Supreme Court ruling that to use knowledge thus obtained "would be to reduce the fourth amendment to a form of words. . . . We think that a judgment in a civil cause in the procurement of which evidence thus illegally obtained is used is rendered invalid."

Fingerlings Stir Hopes for Salmon

The gilded cod may still hang in the Statehouse, but the salmon is the fish attracting most attention in the Bay State just now. From a good-will gift of 100,000 salmon eggs from the Canadian Province of New Brunswick, the State Conservation Department has raised about 50,000 one-inch fingerlings with which to attempt to restore the fish to the important position it once held in Massachusetts.

Raised at the hatchery in East Sandwich, the fingerlings will soon be placed in the waters of the Parker River in Essex County for breeding purposes, according to Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation.

Salmon, now practically extinct in Massachusetts waters, were plentiful in colonial days—especially in the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers, where they came each season to spawn their eggs, the Commissioner stated, and at one time they are said to have saved the Puritan colonists from starvation.

"If the Parker River project is successful," he added, "an effort will be made to return the salmon to these and other large streams."

Schooners Towed To Buoy Tug Wreck

Two four-masted schooners, laid up for the past few years, put to sea again today in tow of the tug Thor. They will be used to try to float the sunken tug Plymouth which was in collision with the collier Everett at the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal last winter.

The plan is to partly fill the boats with water and at low tide to attach lines to the wreck. Then when the water is pumped out of the hulls and the vessels rise, it is hoped that they will lift the Plymouth with them.

The McNeil Brothers of Somerville have the contract for removing the wreck.

Breen Jury Report Expected Friday

The Suffolk County Grand Jury which has been hearing evidence in the David J. (Beano") Breen case concluded its work today and will report to the Suffolk Superior Court asking for an indictment or reporting "no bill" tomorrow.

The jury heard the testimony of 30 witnesses.

James Welanski, former owner of the Hotel Metropolitan, where Breen was shot on Dec. 17 is being held on a charge of murder, without bail, in Charles Street Jail, pending action of the grand jury. Welanski disappeared the night Breen was shot and was arrested on his return here from Florida in May.

East Walpole Firm Distributes Bonus

About $200,000 in semiannual service bonus payments was distributed today to some 2,000 employees of Bird & Sons, roofing and floor covering manufacturers at East Walpole.

Announcing the disbursement, Benjamin Rogers, President of the company, stated that while business conditions might hardly seem to warrant the bonus payment, the company is hopeful that business will increase during the coming six months.

Employees with two to five years service received 2 per cent of the earnings for the last six months. Those of longer standing received 4 per cent.

Nantasket Vessel Takes Run Around

Excitement prevailed on the shore of Castle Island this afternoon when the steamer Nantasket, inbound from the beach for which it is named, suddenly commenced to run around in circles in the middle of the ship channel.

"There must be someone overboard!" cried onlookers, crowding to the water's edge.

Passengers were also astounded at the vessels gyrations.

The fact of the matter was, it turned out, that the steering gear had become temporarily deranged. In a few minutes the boat proceeded cautiously on its way to Rowes Wharf.

Feminine Chic Takes Stage At Deltas' Parley

Specialist in Feminology Says Nothing Can Best a Smart Woman

Choice of Clothes

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 30—The art of feminine charm and chic moved into the front rank of academic circles today when Alma Archer, specialist in feminology, told 1,200 members of Delta Delta Delta, national women's fraternity holding its golden jubilee convention at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, that nothing can defeat a smart woman.

"And that goes for appearance as well as for the mind," added the petite blond authority on smartness who is the very personification of all that she teaches in her school for charm in New York where she has helped more than a quarter of a million women in 10 years to find success through cultivating charming personalities.

The choice of clothes, their fitness to a woman's type and coloring as well as to the occasion, is of the utmost importance, Miss Archer believes.

Strolls in Hotel Lobby

This morning, when she strolled into the lobby of the hotel to be presented at the convention session, she was attired in pink sharkskin slacks, topped with a dubonnet sport shirt and wide-brimmed, up-flaring pink hat. Black and white sport shoes and dubonnet socks completed this costume, which doubtless might be taken as a model of what the well dressed woman, if she happens to be of the slender, vivacious blond types, should wear at the sea shore in the morning.

"About 99 per cent of the women in America give too little attention to their appearance and personality," Miss Archer said as she graciously paused for a few moments' chat with a Monitor correspondent.

"Women learn so many things in school that are fine for the mind. Certain principles underlie all of them. It has not been a difficult task for me to classify and segregate the principles that underlie charm and smartness, for I always have been interested in helping women. Now that so many women are entering business and the professions, it struck me, just after I finished college, that this work offers a great field for research.

Must Not Accept Defeat

"I do not permit any women who takes my course to accept defeat. Most of woman's troubles can be traced to her appearance or to some inferiority that has been developed in her because of her appearance or personality."

Miss Archer divides her principals into three main groups and numerous subgroups. The three main ones she gives as personality, 40 per cent; manners, 10 per cent; appearance, 50 per cent.

The convention has been one of the most interesting and inspiring, officers agree. The new note struck has been the emphasis on vocational guidance for the younger college women. Vocational round tables, directed by Hortense Imboden Hudson, have daily introduced some outstanding woman who has given advice and answered questions of the younger women.

New Officers Elected

New officers elected yesterday are: President, Mrs. T. Dayton Davies, Seattle, Wash; Alumnae Secretary, Mrs. Charles C. Perrin, Germantown, Pa.; Collegiate Secretary, Mrs. Robert B. Taylor, Virginia Beach, Va.

Miss Helen Hart Gerry, Executive Treasurer of the Boston Women's City Club, heads the directors. Other directors are Mrs. Dwight E. Young, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Frank Schilling, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Howard Lewis, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Horace Mills, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Bayle M. Richardson, Wyoming, Ohio.

The art exhibit of works by members was one of the main features of the convention. Prizes were

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

'Listen to the Meadow Lark'

By a Staff Photographer

Fancy Whistlers Pucker Up for Contest

Left to Right—Angelo Costa, Warren Donnelly, John Nichol, Morris McIntire, and Paul Bogue, Participants

Facial expression and gestures were averaged in by the judges in deciding just who won the "canary-bird marathon" staged by the WPA staff of the Recreation Division of the Boston Park Department in the Vine Street Municipal Building in Roxbury today. Twenty-five straight and fancy whistlers puckered for honors in the finals of the annual Whistling Tourney, and some of them out-rolled and out-trilled feathered contestants entered each year in the Canary Show at Horticultural Hall. Each boy was required to whistle several tunes of different tempos and types—and one of the surprise by-products was the manner in which city lads could imitate the calls of forest birds.

New Hampshire Forwards Beautification of Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—An extensive drive is underway to beautify New Hampshire roadsides. Though working independently, various organizations, communities, State departments, and private individuals are contributing toward more attractive highways.

For some time the State Highway Department has been following the policy of extending its interest beyond the pavements themselves. Grass has been planted, and trees have been set out along the highways where conditions permit.

Iris Planted

At the present time the department is busy setting out a truckload of iris bulbs along the highway from Concord to Durham, reputedly the oldest highway in the State still in use. The bulbs were donated by Dr. Robert J. Graves of Concord, an iris enthusiast.

In order to eliminate picnic leftovers along the highway two stone fireplaces have been erected, one near the Pembroke-Chichester line, and the other at Yeaton's Corner in Epson.

The Monadnock Region Association, representative of the interests of southwestern New Hampshire, is trying to develop laurel drives in that section. Land owners along the roads have been asked to co-operate in keeping laurel attractive and to maintain if not increase the stand so that the area will gain fame for this floral attraction.

Through the efforts of garden clubs and other agencies New Hampshire now has modernized legislation prohibiting the taking of wild flowers and the like that grow along the roadsides. And many land owners are meeting the post requirements to stop trespassing on lands adjoining the highways.

Billboard Drive

The program of women's organizations, in particular, for additional highway beautification through removal of unsightly billboards is still underway. Inasmuch as many acres of woodland are in public ownership, they are free from billboards through virtue of their ownership.

Though billboard and poster advertising interests oppose the move to rid the highways of their signs, they appear to be co-operative. They point out that they are following the policy of not erecting signs where they would destroy views and by building signs that conform with the surroundings. Hotels and other businesses that use highway signs to solicit business show a trend towards attractive signs.

Under a plan suggested each establishment would be allowed but three signs. In the Nelson section of the State many establishments have adopted signs with novel illustrations.

On the new road which will serve as the first connecting link between New Hampshire and Canada the State Highway Department has adopted a policy of taking possession of sufficient land along each side of the road to assure preservation of the rustic status. The Forestry and Recreation Department is co-operating by furnishing trees from its nurseries.

Natural Borders

The State Extension Service and other agencies working with the rural people are doing their part by encouraging rural residents to make their property more attractive. And no small part in the movement is being carried on by retired and semi-retired people who are making New Hampshire their home for at least part of the year and have become interested in beautifying the property they have acquired.

There is a decided awakening in New Hampshire to the fact that recreation has become the State's No. 1 industry, and that it bids fair, in view of increased transportation facilities and the trend towards shorter work periods, to become increasingly more important. It is recognized, too, that the State's attractiveness is the most important factor in its development as a recreational area.

Democracy Must End Tyrannies in Home, Maine Women Hear

ROCKLAND, Maine, June 30 (AP)—Maine clubwomen were reminded by Mrs. Ramona Sawyer Barth last night that "democracy begins at home."

The Bostonian, mother of two children, in a speech to the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs convention, asserted:

"Schools and colleges can give all the courses possible in history and civics, but little will be gained unless the qualities necessary for a healthy, functioning democracy are instilled in the individual's life during the formative years of his life in home experience."

If the American home of the future is to be a vital influence, Mrs. Barth continued, "it must free its members from tyrannies, oppressions, and suppressions of the Fascistic influence of today."

Clarke Engaged To Build Trade In Somersworth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., June 30—George C. Clarke, who industrially rehabilitated Marlboro, Mass., with an annual pay-roll increase of more than $900,000, has been engaged as a full-time industrial agent for the Town of Somersworth, which has launched a widespread industrial development plan.

Somersworth was once a textile community with plants of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Dwight Manufacturing Company, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and others located in the Town. But these concerns have since ended their activities in the community, with the Somersworth Shoe Company, employing about 500, now the chief employer.

One of the first moves of the development program will be finding tenants for the Nashua plant, a 600,000-square-foot factory built in 1922 as the intended first part of what was to be the "largest cotton mill under one roof in the world." It is a $2,000,000 plant.

The local development organization has adopted the following 10-point program: industrial development, commercial development, civic improvement, housing additions, transportation, entertainments, junior activities, fire prevention, municipal affairs, and increased tourist business.

The Chamber of Commerce has been reorganized and the newly elected members of the board are as follows: Dr. H. W. Adams, John F. Beamis, attorney; Philip Dumais, merchant; Edward L. Flanagan, tax collector; Peter M. Gagne, Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Hampshire district; Walter Holdsworth, merchant; Rene Morin, merchant; Lawrence A. Prentice, undertaker; Romeo St. Laurent, public utilities; and Emery Whitten, druggist.

Cambridge Children Get Three Weeks in Vermont

Approximately 50 under-privileged Cambridge children will leave the City tomorrow morning to spend three weeks at Lumowaki Camps in the Green Mountains of Vermont as guests of Cambridge Country Week, local social agency.

Co-Operation Is Called Test Of Democracy

Danger of Authoritarian Regime Is Cited in Isolation

Hull Pacts Praised

Extension of Economic Bonds Urged by Dr. Hansen

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—The degree of democracy in a nation today can be measured by its efforts to join in international intercourse, according to Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard—faculty member of the New England Institute of International Relations now in session on the Wellesley College campus, who is to join tonight in a panel discussion, open to the public, on "Collective Security or Isolation?"

"No country," he declared in a lecture in Alumnae Hall last night, "can remain democratic if it sets up a nationalistic economy, and no country can separate itself from the international system without developing an authoritarian state."

Speaking on "The International Significance of the Hull Trade Program," Dr. Hansen, who is a Government consultant on reciprocal trade treaties, stated that the immediate objective is the development of closer trade relations between the democratic countries.

Aim of Democracy

"It is extremely important," he asserted, "that democratic countries tie in together—strengthening each other in every possible way—making their voices heard in the world. But the ultimate goal must be the reconstruction of a general international system inclusive of all countries."

In a question and answer period Dr. Hansen re-emphasized the paramount necessity of attempting to settle points of difference between democratic and totalitarian forms of government by negotiation and agreement—not by suppression and force.

There is today, he declared, a marked tendency to magnify the importance of differences between democratic, communist and fascist concepts of government, to a point where a crusading fervor is aroused in the different camps.

Warning Issued

"We stand in great danger," Dr. Hansen warned, "of a world-wide recrudescence of the psychology underlying the religious wars of the seventeenth century. The spirit of those times could not brook the thought that both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism could exist side by side with ordinary human intercourse carried on harmoniously.

"Today ideological conflicts are arousing equally violent emotions in some quarters. There are those who would refuse to join in negotiations or conferences with Communist Russia, Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy, as the case may be—they would even take deliberate steps to strangle foreign countries whose type of government they oppose."

Asked whether a trade agreement with a totalitarian power would not "strengthen its hand for war," Dr. Hansen replied that it would have the opposite effect. Refusal to cooperate with such a nation would inevitably drive it to further excesses of nationalism, thus strengthening the authoritarian standpoint, he said, while co-operation through trade agreements would equally inevitably ameliorate these conditions—bettering the lot of the masses, turning their thought to the outside world, and removing the impetus given to totalitarianism by hardship.

States U. S. Policy

"The policy of the United States," he pointed out, "has always been not to worry about the particular kind of government in other countries, in its relations with other peoples of the world."

However, Dr. Hansen admitted, in spite of the ultimate goal of rebuilding a general international system including all countries—such as was virtually in effect before the World War—"it is a notable fact that thus far the Hull trade program, including agreements now in contemplation, does not extend beyond the limits of the democratic countries of the world—Scandinavia, England, Canada, the smaller countries in Northwestern Europe, and some of the Latin-American countries.

"The survival of the democratic countries depends," he continued, "upon the maintenance and extension of trade contacts. If the economic bonds between them are broken, they will perish. This is the international significance of the Hull trade agreements program.

"Smaller countries like Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and the Scandinavian kingdoms have abundantly demonstrated that it is possible through international trade relations, to achieve, even with limited natural resources, a standard of living and economic well-being comparable with that of the great nations richly endowed with raw materials."

Benefits Claimed

Asked whether some of the agreements already in effect have not had an adverse effect on some industries in some parts of the United States, Dr. Hansen hastened to reply that though adverse effects have been noted in some industries in some sections of the country, the good and bad effects have been carefully distributed over the whole nation so that the collective effect on the whole nation is definitely beneficial.

He also remarked that it is an acknowledged fact that exports to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Connecticut Plans $25,000,000 Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30—Prospect of a $25,000,000 State institutions building program with assurance from Washington that all State applications for PWA assistance in the spending-lending plan will be approved are developing here.

Robert A. Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner, adding architects and engineers to his staff to handle the increased work, began at once to advertise for bids from

The Week in Connecticut

contractors on the first of the building jobs. In the next year Connecticut will undertake more State construction than in any similar period in its history.

By taking advantage of Federal assitance, both from PWA and WPA, Mr. Hurley has stretched a State building fund of little more than $12,000,000 to $25,000,000 in projected buildings.

The State will get two complete new institutions, a $5,726,000 home for mental cases in Southbury, and a $3,686,000 home for war veterans at Rocky Hill. Buildings at Connecticut State College, including a library, an engineering building, a home economics building, and two dormitories will carry far toward completion the plans for the College campus visualized by the College Trustees. Needed infirmaries, employees' homes, school buildings, laundry buildings, power plants, and other structures will be erected at nearly all the State's correctional institutions and hospitals.

Waterbury Defense

Big guns of the defense in Waterbury's municipal graft cases were unlimbered in Superior Court when attorneys for the 27 defendants filed more than 100 motions attacking the legality of the extraordinary grand jury which brought the charges and seeking to show that Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, brought in from Hartford County to prosecute the Waterbury cases, was not appointed in conformity with law.

Declaring that the defense moves were "silly," Mr. Alcorn argued for prompt trial which will establish the truth or falsity of the charges against Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes and the others. Mr. Alcorn called them, in open court, "the gang that milked the City of Waterbury of over a million dollars."

Even if Mr. Alcorn can cut through technicalities, the trials apparently cannot start until the September term of court.

Figures from Charles C. Swartz,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and early Friday, becoming partly cloudy; somewhat warmer tonight; gentle variable winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and not so cool tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slightly warmer in the interior.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, somewhat warmer in the south portion, possibly showers in the north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy with somewhat warmer in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate variable winds; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	70	Minneapolis	62	68
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	64	74	New York	70	75
Denver	62	84	Norfolk	72	72
Helena	60	82	Philadelphia	68	82
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	66	80
Los Angeles	60	72	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	76	86	Washington	66	78

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 30.
B—Maximum, June 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:03 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Friday, 2:20 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Last of R. I. English Villages Is Sold at Public Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREYSTONE, R. I., June 30—The last of Rhode Island's quaint English-style mill villages has been sold at public auction. Once scores of these covered the State but within the past few months auctioneers' hammers have broken the units.

Parcel by parcel, 51 of the 57 buildings offered for sale by the Joseph Benns Corporation here, have been sold to tenants who have lived in them for years.

The sale almost ended on the same day it began. Despite the corporation's notice that tenants would be given time to buy their houses at private sale, the office of G. L. & H. J. Gross, Inc., agents, one of the pieces sold was fairly swamped with buyers. Buyers swarmed around the sales office doors. About 25 houses soon were sold. With few exceptions the oldest tenant in any house received preference.

Officials of the Gross concern said the private sale of 51 buildings in one day was a record. Purchasers had to pay not less than $100 in cash at the time of signing the agreement, and 50 to 75 per cent of the purchase price was allowed on mortgage, but in several instances the total price was paid in cash. The purchase prices were not revealed.

All that remain are a 10-family block, a one-family house, and four two-family houses.

The village was built by the Benns Corporation shortly after the turn of the century on the site of a deserted mill community that was razed to make way for new Greystone. The new village was constructed in typical English style, and its residents have always remained attached to costumes of their native country.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30
Old Timers' Night

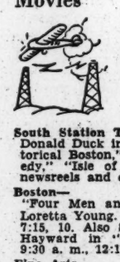
March, "Our Director" ..... Bigelow
Gems from Gilbert and Sullivan:
Pinafore — Iolanthe — The Gondoliers —The Mikado — The Pirates of Penzance
Mosquito Parade ..... Whitney
*Songs of the Old Days:
"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" — "The Bowery"—"The Sidewalks of New York"—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady"—"Daisy Bell" "A Bicycle Built for Two"—"The Band Played On"—"After the Ball"—"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."
"A Hunt in the Black Forest."
Descriptive Episode ..... Voelker
The crowing of the rooster announces the dawn—Call hunting horns assemble—They sing the champagne song and drink—The cracking of whips and barking of hounds are heard—The fox is sighted—The capture is made.
*Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius-Kremser
"Song Fest," Medley
"Pack Up Your Troubles"—"Smiles"—"Till We Meet Again"—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"—"My Wild Irish Rose"—"Take Me Out to the Ball Game"—"Sweet Adeline"—"Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet"—"There is a Tavern in the Town"—"Maine Stein Song"—"Let Me Call You Sweetheart."
March, Only One Vienna ..... Schrammel
*Stein Song ..... Bullard
*Old-Time Favorites:
"Soldiers' Farewell"—"Listen to the Mocking Bird"—"The Old Oaken Bucket"—"Old Black Joe"—"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—"Sweet and Low"—"Maryland, My Maryland"—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home"—"Auld Lang Syne."
*Orchestra and Audience.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies



Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Also short subjects.

South Station Theater—
Donald Duck in "Self Control," "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Four Men and a Prayer," starring Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also Sally Eilers and Louis Hayward in "Condemned Women." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo." Also "Start Cheering," with Jimmy Durante and Joan Perry. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Rudy Valee in "Gold Diggers of Paris." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Fenway: 12:55, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Romance of the Limberlost," with Jean Parker and Eric Linden. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Tremont—
Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night." Also "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Tomorrow: "Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also "A Trip to Paris," featuring the Jones Family.

Hub—
Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Making the Headlines," with Jack Holt. 2, 5:10, 8:40. Also "Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:40, 6:50, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Hawaii Calls." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Also "There's Always a Woman," with Joan Blondell and Melvin Douglas.

University—
Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." 3, 6:10, 9:15. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 4:45, 8.

Strand—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Fred Allen. Also Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out."

Scollay and Modern—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama." Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts
Miss Elliot will present a guidance lecture on Museum Treasures. 11 a. m.

Landscapes at Museum of Fine Arts

The Arts in Boston

In the upper special exhibition galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there has been installed an exhibition of paintings by artists of the Barbizon School. Many of the canvases have not been shown within recent years. Visitors who are interested in landscapes of the nineteenth century will be agreeably surprised to find so much supplementary material in the possession of the museum, and they may even grow somewhat critical that such good pictures are put into storage because of sheer excess.

The Barbizon School has always been popular among Bostonians. It has exerted an extensive influence upon generations of our painters. Because for a time other influences were ignored in favor of the Barbizons, some of us grew impatient. But looking at fresh material with a sense of renewal and discovery which we experience when we see works of art for the first time, we feel a sense of exhilaration.

This gallery seems fresh and alive; most of the pictures are painted with a spiritedness which characterizes the growing realism of nineteenth-century nature painting. We are likely to modify some of our declarations about the radicalism of the Impressionists and latter-day Frenchmen. Here it seems that there is a more plausible link, a more definite family tie between these poets of the outdoors and their wilder descendants. The Impressionist pictures are brighter in their multiple hues, but they express a similar response to the beauty of the outdoors.

There are several Corots which add more of those lyrical portrayals to an already long list. One especially is larger, more sketchy, more modern in execution. It reveals that Corot, too, had an immediate and direct feeling for atmospheric quality.

It seems to anticipate the luminous, ambient quality of Pissarro's canvases. There are several Millets which on the whole supplement the generous collection of the museum. Again there is one canvas which seems so much higher in tonal key so much freer in surface modeling that it reminds us definitely of Van Gogh who, we know, was devoted to Millet.

Three small pictures by Monticelli have also been brought out into the light. Bostonians are not so enthusiastic over this romantic colorist as are Americans in other cities. Yet Monticelli occupies an interesting strategic position. His pictures, Janus-like, face backward and forward, recalling baroque splendor and extravagance, and impressionistic emancipation. These little canvases are painted almost with a vengeance in the carnival spirit, as though the artist aimed to maintain a mood which had passed with the eighteenth century, that of Watteau. The colors are applied richly, densely, so that they glow, like molten amber. Monticelli differed from the Impressionists in temperament, for his pictures are song and poem pictorialized. Like the romanticist, Monticelli had a method of his own, a freedom from set forms and rules; he painted through sheer dynamics. He could have no followers unless they possessed his rare, rhapsodic imagination.

Other pictures shown in the museum exhibition are by Couture, Diaz, Daubigny, Rousseau, Courbet, Georges Michel, Jongkind, and Boudin. It is a splendid exhibition, which gives Bostonians one more reason for visiting the museum during the summer. This special exhibition will remain on view until Oct. 2.

D. A.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

State Comptroller, showed that cost of the Waterbury grand jury, up to the middle of June and allowing nothing for extra trial expenses, had already totaled $40,000. Nearly half of the sum was spent for services of accountants who pieced together from fragmentary records the grand jury's story of municipal finance and diverted public funds.

The $40,000 charge against the appropriation of the Superior Court for the Judicial District of Waterbury is almost as much as the General Assembly allowed that court to operate for the entire year. The overdraft must come from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's $100,000 contingency fund which the Assembly gave him to meet emergencies.

Summer at Home

Governor Cross let it be known that he had cancelled a planned trip this week to Wilmington, Del., to take part in the celebration of the tercentenary of the first Swedish settlement in America, because of "pressure of official business." It is believed, however, that the Governor's decision to stay at home was influenced by the fact that his Lieutenant Governor is facing criminal charges and would be acting Governor if the Governor went outside the State.

Apparently Governor Cross will forego even his customary weekend trips to his cottage on Lake Sunapee, N. H., this vacation season.

Poor Teaching?

"Yours is the most misinformed generation that ever attended school," declared Prof. Edward F. Humphrey, head of the Trinity College History department, speaking at graduation exercises of a Hartford elementary school. "You take your history from the magazines and the movies," he said.

Modern methods of instruction in the grades are sending to high schools and colleges "youths filled with hazy notions galore but totally ignorant of any specific facts," Professor Humphrey told the eighth-graders.

Slum Survey

Hartford's new Housing Authority started a survey of the City's slums to determine how large a slum-clearance program the City should attempt.

Morgan Off to Europe

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—J. P. Morgan sailed in the Aquitania today for his annual European vacation. His departure became known only through a post-sailing announcement of White Star Line officials.

Newsboys Learn to Build Boat And Sail It on River Basin

An example of the trend of young people to get out of doors and take part in sports, is the use of the Charles River Basin by groups of youth for boating. College crews have for years been familiar harbingers of spring on the River, but lately there has blossomed out a fleet of graceful little sail boats, manned by young skippers tacking back and forth across the stretch of water.

The most recent to join the movement are boys from the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation on Beacon Hill. They have built three small sailing skiffs in the Foundation carpentry shop this summer, and have had an official launching; and now, while the first crews are learning the rudiments of sailing, other boys are building boats under the supervision of Don G. Churchill, Educational Director.

To Joseph Lee, Jr., and his committee, who last year started the idea of a Community Boat Club, the boys owe the opportunity to learn to be sailors. Mr. Lee not only got together a committee and saw to it that a municipal boathouse near at hand could be used, but he also interested Bostonians so that funds have been raised for meeting the cost of materials needed in building the small craft.

The newsboys sail from the Community Boat Club float, near the Leverett Street Bridge. As soon as they have had enough experience, they will hold a regatta and races. The Boat Club will be one of the interesting parts of their summer stay-at-home camp.

The skiffs are about 16 feet over all, made from a simple design worked out by Mr. Lee, who knew that a young person would need a plan that did not require long pouring over blue prints. They are constructed of soft pine, clear wood, easy to work, with a reinforced fabric on the bottom, fastened on by what the boys call "aeroplane dope," to avoid the difficult job of caulking. The completed craft looks not unlike the lower half of a dory, can be easily handled by one boy sitting amidships, and it has a capacity crew when another boy sits in the bow. A single small sail on a bamboo pole proves both efficient and inexpensive. While this rig gives the boy experience in sailing, and in gauging the wind for the many tacks necessitated in river sailing, still the sail can easily be taken down in an emergency and the boat paddled home.

Dues are met by incorporating each boat into a "club" with two, three or more boys belonging and sharing the expense. The Community Club insures instruction by a sailing master for beginners, and a safety patrol to give aid to a crew in difficulties.

The Club gives each shipowner a stiff test before his maiden voyage, first in swimming and then in working makeshift paddles. Having passed the tests successfully, the boy is ready for his final initiation, when he must tip his craft over, right it again, get back in, and continue his voyage. The Club has a slogan for young sailors—"Don't desert your ship!" which is a first rule for safety; for a boy hanging on to his boat, even if it is overturned, is easily located and picked up.

College Youths Learn Co-Operation At Rhode Island Campus Farmhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST KINGSTON, R. I., June 30—Forty-two youths, occupying an old farmhouse on the Rhode Island State College campus in West Kingston, are mixing practical experience with education and learning something about self-government.

The young men, from 18 to 25, work at the college four hours a day and study in the afternoon. Those interested in agriculture work in the poultry sheds, dairy barn, orchards or on experiment station plats. The others, seeking industrial training, do practical jobs as carpenters, electricians, steamfitters, etc., as aides to the college maintenance staff. It is an NYA project.

They carry on under the direct supervision of four graduates, Daniel O'Connor, Lloyd Crandall, James McMahon, and John Messina. Because these four, however, can hardly keep check on 42 active young men all day long, they have set up a "town council" of five members to govern a "town" of two wards, the second and third floor dormitories. Two councilmen were elected from each floor and the President at large.

Besides doing the planning, the "council" acts as a court, but its decisions can be appealed to the supervisors or "supreme court." Thus are order and discipline maintained.

Each councilman heads a "town department," such as public works, health and sanitation, police and fire. Councilman Louis Lambert of Pawtucket, for instance, has built, among other things, a large field stone incinerator as head of the sanitation department.

The councilmen hand out demerits for various infractions and act as table leaders in the dining room. If one is sloppy, discourteous, or fails to fold his napkins, he gets a demerit, which means extra work.

Baxter Adds 4,500 Acres To Katahdin State Park

PORTLAND, Me., June 30 (AP)—Former Governor Percival P. Baxter announced yesterday he had purchased 4,500 acres of forest land which he planned to add to the Baxter State Park at Katahdin.

The purchase gave him the entire Traveler Mountain township north of Mt. Katahdin consisting of 23,017 acres which, coupled with 6,000 acres already donated to the State, will increase the park area to more than 45 square miles.

With the Tri-Delts at Swampscott

Helen Hart Gerry
Newly-Elected Director

Alma Archer
Authority on Smartness

Story on Page 9

New Hampshire Farm Co-Op Offers Cheap Auto Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—Ten years ago the State Farm Bureau Federation took the stand that farmers should be a preferred class for automobile insurance, and set up the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company on a co-operative basis.

It started on $25,000 in borrowed capital. Today it has a policyholders' surplus of more than $300,000, serves more than 10,000 Maine and New Hampshire farmer automobile owners, and since beginning has saved members more than $1,000,000. George M. Putnam, President of the Company since its inception and also President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, is credited as originator of the co-operative. So sold was he upon the idea that he furnished half of the $25,000 to launch the Company.

The Company requires a membership deposit or stock purchase from each farmer who desires to insure through the Company. Dividends are paid on this investment. To insure through the Company it is necessary that most of one's income come from farming operations. The rates are but a fraction of those charged by other companies writing the same type of policies, but the company feels it has shown that they are justified.

The Company has been showing continued gains with premium income for the first six months of this year being $22,500 ahead of the same period of last year and $68,000 more than the same period of 1930.

Farmers also obtain other forms of insurance through other co-operative insurance companies, including the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Trawlers to Sail By Union Respite

Trawlers of the Bay State Fishing Company fleet were readied for service today after weeks of idleness. They will sail this evening and tomorrow, it is expected.

A disagreement between the operators and the American Federation of Labor Atlantic Fishermen's Union over working conditions, resulted in the tying up of the whole fleet 10 weeks ago. Since then the Company has been buying fish from other local concerns to supply the needs of its regular customers—a procedure which the Union has been fighting.

Yesterday marked the date set by the Union for action to prevent supply of fish to the Company from other sources—unless an agreement had been reached. Today, however, Patrick McHugh, Union Secretary in Boston, announced that the Company had requested more time for consideration of the fishermen's demands, and a temporary agreement had been reached permitting operation of the Bay State fleet.

Negotiations between the Union and the Company have been in progress since last November.

Merritt Link Only Beginning, Gov. Cross Says

NORWALK, Conn., June 30 (AP)—Motor traffic between this city and New York moved uninterruptedly today over the newly opened downstate half of the $20,000,000 Merritt Highway which connects with New York's Hutchinson River Parkway, affording a through route to the metropolis.

Governor Cross and other high State officials opened the 15.7 miles section of the highway yesterday afternoon with ceremonies that included a round-trip ride from here to the New York State line, more than 100 cars being necessary to carry the invited guests.

The Governor, before snipping a ribbon stretched across the beginning of the completed section here, declared:

"There is no more beautiful or more scenic parkway in the United States, that I know of.

This is the beginning of a great parkway system in our State and where it will end no one can now predict but I feel certain that eventually it will cover the entire State."

This reference was interpreted as approval of the already outlined Wilbur L. Cross Highway, designed to meet the Merritt Parkway at the Fairfield county border, where it ultimately will end, and continue across the State to the Massachusetts line at Union.

Brown University Exhibits Rare Books In Honoring Swedes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

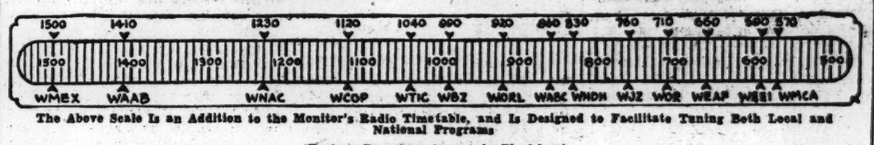
PROVIDENCE, R. I. June 30—Brown University has decided not to allow the American Swedish observance of the founding of New Sweden on the Delaware River 300 years ago to go unnoticed here.

The John Carter Brown Library has drawn from its extensive resources and placed on public exhibition a collection of about 60 printed books and phamplets and tenth to seventeenth century maps showing the Swedish colony.

The rarest item in the exhibition is a copy of the King Gustavus Adolphus Charter issued in 1626 and printed in Stockholm in that year. This document, issued to the Swedish South Company, was instrumental in encouraging an era of Swedish exploration and colonization which ultimately led to the foundation of the colony on the Delaware. Known to bibliographers as the Octroy Eller Privilegium, the copy of the Charter owned by the John Carter Brown Library is believed to be the only one in America. The Royal Library in Stockholm is known to posseas a copy.

Most of the exhibition, arranged by the Librarian, Lawrence C. Wroth, is devoted to the works of the Belgian colonizer, William Usselinx, who was responsible for the establishment of both the Dutch West India Company which founded New Amsterdam and the Swedish South Company which established New Sweden on the Delaware. Also shown are contemporary references to the Swedish colony in English, Dutch, French, and German books.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Network program	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow: sketch...	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Studio speaker .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie....	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News: sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Vocalist	Network program	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news...	Medal of Merit award..	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider" .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
7:15 Movie comment ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Swimming meet	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 Vocalist	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45 "Viewpoints"	"Concert Hall"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch..
8:00 Dramatization	News dramatizations ...	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Dramatization	News dramatizations ...	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker .....
8:30 "St. Louis Blues"..	75th Anniversary of	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Lee: orchestra....
8:45 "St. Louis Blues"..	Battle of Gettysburg..	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator .....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Four Aces" .....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Fannie Brice; chorus;	Gettysburg Reunion ...	"Four Aces" .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Stewart, cond.; Albert	Meredith Willson's Or-	"Press Time": newspa-	Dance Music .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Spalding, violinist ..	chestra; guests	per game; orchestra..	Dance Music .....
10:00 Concert by Cuban	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Don Humbert's Orch....
10:15 National Band ...	Why Marry?"	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies": drama ...	Concert orchestra .....
10:30 "Americans at	Pulitzer Prize Play:	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	"Voices in the Night"..
10:45 Work": interviews	Why Marry?"	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news .	News; Sport Comment .	News Service	Weber's Orchestra ..	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	F. Ferdinando's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	"Road to Fame" .....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Church in Wildwod".	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "Radio Almanac".	Unveiling of Australian	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Tunes": music .	Memorial by King	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Shopping Service .	George VI	"Songs They Write"...	Food talk	Gospel songs .....
9:15 "Parade": music .	Unveiling of Australian	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ..	Memorial	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"	"Rhyming Minstrel" ..	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Jimmie Carleton, songs.
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Vocal program	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 English tennis ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music for Madame"..
11:15 English tennis	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	"Women and News"....	"Hello, Peggy": sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"..	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Emile Renan, baritone.	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Blue and Gray....	day Show: stocks....	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	"Italian Radio Review"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife".	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" .	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Vic and Sade"...	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"..	Gettysburg Celebration.	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"...	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Consumers' program ...	Vocalist .....
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Movie comment	Jacob S. List, talk .....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob".....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	Song Duo .....
2:15 Capitivators: orch..	"Grimm's Daughters"...	"Musical Roundup" ...	delphia, first game..	Roving Reporter .....
2:30 Harrisburg Revue ..	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale.	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	Jam Session .....
2:45 Harrisburg Revue ..	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake": sketch..	delphia, first game....	Frank Gelinas, songs...
3:00 Buffalo Theater ..	Network program	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	"Chorus on Parade"..
3:15 Buffalo Theater ..	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	delphia, first game....	Sport reports .....
3:30 Studio speaker	Continental Varieties .	Pepper Young's Family.	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's Orch...	Continental Varieties .	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	Organ recital .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	delphia, second game..	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Chicago Varieties"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	Sport reports .....
4:30 Eton Boys	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	delphia, second game..	Sport reports .....
4:45 "World Economics"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Bees vs. Philadelphia..	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Comment; music; news.	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour ..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Across the Table"	Network program	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Network program	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye": sketch .	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner".	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Inside of Sports".....	Sport reports	Organ and piano.....
7:00 Variety program ..	Dick Todd, songs.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Dance music	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 Adult Education ..	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel" ....
7:45 Folk Singers	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" ....
8:00 The Academy Thea-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:15 ter: sketch	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	Commentator .....
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	NBC Spelling Bee.....	tet; Ross Graham;	Piano recital	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 comedy; soloist	NBC Spelling Bee.....	Frank Black's Orch..	Frank Ferneau's Orch...	Shirley Winters, songs..
9:00 Political talk	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15 Political talk	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	75th Anniversary of	"Death Valley Days":	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Gypsy Orchestra .....
9:45 case": variety	Battle of Gettysburg	dramatic sketch	cert by Philadelphia	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:00 Grant Park Con-	Paul Martin's Music...	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Orch.; Alex-	Dave Ballentine, songs.
10:15 cert from Chi-	Paul Martin's Music....	"First Nighter": sketch	ander Hilsberg, cond..	Don Humbert's Orch...
10:30 cago	Chicago Civic Opera	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Dance music .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Orchestra	"Rhythm Symphonic" ..	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment..	News Service	"Curtain Time"	Request Serenade .....
11:15 Henry Busse's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	F. Ferdinando's Orch...	Request Serenade .....
11:30 H. Felton's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse" ..	Joe Frasetto's Orch....
11:45 H. Felton's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse" ..	Herb Wood's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45,	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, July 1

Guatemala, 6 p. m.—Marimba concert. TGWA, 19.7m, 15.17meg.

London, 7:30 p. m.—Talk by Vincent Massey; BBC Empire Orchestra; Unveiling of Australian War Memorial at Villers Bretonneaux by King George VI, in the presence of the President of the French Republic. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.8m, 9.51meg.

Prague, 7:55 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestra. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.

Boston, 8 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Paris, 9:30 p. m.—Popular recordings. TPA-3, 25.24m, 11.88meg.

Berlin, 10:15 p. m.—Weekly Market Review. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas, 11:15 p. m.—Maristany, singer. YVARC, 51.7m, 5.8 meg.

Paris, 11:35 p. m.—"French Events." TPA4, 25.6m, 11.71meg.

Berlin, 11:45 p. m.—"Greetings to Our Listeners." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London, 11:50 p. m.—All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting. GSI, 19.6m, 15.36meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Amusements

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LAST 3 NIGHTS
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

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"KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"
Lloyd Nolan—Mary Carlisle
"HUNTED MEN"
Next Mon. and Tues.—There's Always a Woman —Judge Hardy's Children

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Gary Cooper
"The Adventures of Marco Polo"
Jimmy Durante—Walter Connelly
"START CHEERING"

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"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
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AIR-CONDITIONED
THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

GEORGETTE CREPE

A vagabond phrase! Possessed of a pleasing piquancy, "Georgette-crepe" as a name took leave of its rightful owners. Originally the property of one manufacturer, the term so caught the popular fancy that it gradually came to mean a silk with certain definite characteristics.

Georgette crepe is a close and plain woven material, sheer and filmy in appearance. So yielding and soft is the fabric that the usual crepe wrinkles are scarcely perceptible. Despite its apparent delicacy of texture, it is, in good grades, a durable silk, used for gowns, dresses and millinery.

Georgette crepe differs from Canton crepe and crepe de Chine in that threads of alternate twists are used both in the warp and the filling. As with other crepes, the gum is removed at the time of dyeing or finishing. It is procurable either plain dyed or in printed designs.

To the shopper, Georgette crepe means an all-silk material. There are good imitations that are not all silk. To obviate possible confusion on the customer's part, the Boston Better Business Bureau has recommended to merchants that Georgette crepe shall mean silk unless plainly qualifying the advertised statement as, for example, "rayon Georgette crepe."

Facts for Shoppers Series

The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and co-operates with the Bureau in protecting you . . . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

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80 Summer Street Liberty 3038

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

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Fourth of July
Two-Day Excursion
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ROCHESTER or BUFFALO
Go Sat., July 2, Returning Arrive Boston, Tues., July 5
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
Low Round Trip Pullman Fares Extra. Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:35 P. M. (Standard Time), Sat., July 2. Returning, leave Niagara Falls and Buffalo July 4. Pass, Traffic Dept., Room 387 South Station, Boston.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

culture. Mr. Murphy had protested a hearing at which the Council (which voted him out) was present.

Mr. Ronan, who lives in Salem with his wife and five children, was born in Peabody, Mass. He is a graduate of Boston University and Boston University Law School. He began the practice of law in the office of the late Judge Joseph F. Quinn of the Superior Court and later joined the firm of Michael L. Sullivan, who had the reputation of being one of the leading trial lawyers of Essex County. In addition to his work in the Attorney General's Department, Mr. Ronan has had experience as auditor and matser in a number of cases and has appeared before the United States Supreme Court.

Representative Joseph E. Theberge, (D) of Fall River, was nominated by the Governor to be a member of the Board of Police of Fall River, to succeed Joseph A. Barre whose term has expired.

C. I. O. Protests Cut in WPA Wage

Michael F. Widman, Jr., Regional Director for the New England branch of the Committee for Industrial Organization, announced this afternoon that the C. I. O. has protested the wage cut for WPA white collar workers.

"The C. I. O.," he stated, "has always been in the forefront of defenders of the social objectives of the New Deal. We again stand behind the President, joining him in urging workers to resist all wage cuts. . . . We are carrying our protest to Colonel McDonough and to President Roosevelt."

Frank J. Manning, New England Regional Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, stated that he and his organization were joining Mr. Widman in the protest.

Harvard to Confer Degree on Prince

At a special academic meeting on July 11, Harvard will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Gustaf Adolph, Crown Prince of Sweden.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, will award the degree at a gathering of 275 guests in University Hall as Harvard's recognition of the royal visit to the United States in connection with exercises commemorating the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Swedes and Finns in the Delaware Valley.

Prior to the academic award, the Crown Prince and his entourage will be guests at a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Conant. The party will include the Crown Princess, Prince Bertil, Swedish Government officials on duty in the United States, and their wives.

Somerville Notes Employment Gain

A total of 67 welfare cases were closed in Somerville, Edward L. Hagan, Chairman of the Board of Welfare Commissioners, revealed yesterday since investigation of recipients began by police officers last week. With only one-fifth of the inquiry complete, relief officials stated they were well satisfied with the results obtained thus far.

An increase of welfare cases since the first of this year caused Mayor John M. Lynch to enlist the aid of route patrolmen to make a personal investigation of all families on relief rolls. The agent for the Welfare Board said that many of the 67 cases eliminated, were the result of persons voluntarily withdrawing after finding private employment. Since 31 new cases have been added, the net decrease is only 36.

U.C.C. Hearing Has Quiet Day

The hearing by the Special Commission Investigating the Unemployment Compensation Commission at the State House quieted down today in sharp contrast to the lively session yesterday which saw Thomas H. Green, Civil Service Commissioner, and Warren Patten, Commission Attorney, engaged in a sharp verbal duel.

Today Mr. Green answered all questions quietly, and politely, and reiterated his statement that his department has been run according to the strict letter of the law. He denied that politics had any hand in directing its policies.

Attorney Patten asked the Commissioner if non-dismissal of civil service employees within two weeks when their dismissal was ordered by his department would constitute a violation of the law.

Mr. Green said the matter was discretionary with the department.

Mr. Patten then showed the witness a letter signed by him requesting dismissal of two temporary junior accountants last September because of the establishment of eligible lists from which permanent employees could be taken. The two were not let go until two months later.

"Would that be a violation of the law?" he said.

"It is discretionary with the department," Mr. Green said.

Mr. Patten declared that one of these employees was a delegate to the Democratic pre-primary convention in Springfield in 1936. In January, he continued, this employee was rehired by the Unemployment Compensation Commission as a superintendent of claims at a salary of $1,920 a year, a $240 yearly boost from his former position. More than that, he continued, his pay was made retroactive to two days after he resigned from the Commission in November.

Mr. Green denied there was any political significance to the situation. During the morning session he also denied he had even been interfered with by the Governor's office, or that the Civil Service Department had ever been run during his tenure of office in any but the correct way.

Radio Operators Oppose Re-Exams

Professional radio operators in fire, police, marine, point-to-point, and radiocast services from southern New England yesterday gathered in the Hotel Bradford in Boston to protest Docket 5,218 recently promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission which, among other provisions, will require professional radio operators to be re-examined every five years. The docket is scheduled for a hearing in Washington, D. C., on July 11.

At the meeting in which John P. Moses of 115 Newbury Avenue, North Quincy, Mass., presided, a resolution was passed that the new requirements for re-examination are against the interests of employers and public alike. It was pointed out that the value of experience would be completely overlooked by the new rule, and it was suggested that in no other class of licenses issued by the FCC was periodic examination required.

A program was also formulated to organize general opposition among professional operators to this particular clement in the changes. All professional license holders were urged to investigate or to attend the Washington hearing in July.

In radio employer circles this particular requirement in the law also has met opposition, according to Mr. Moses. Since many of these radio companies are professional license holders their interests are also involved. Mr. Moses, who is an operator at Station WBZ in Boston, said that his employers had given him permission to hold meetings in the radio studios. Another Boston network official, Mr. Moses said, was planning to send his chief engineer and legal counsel to Washington to protest the ruling.

Waterbury

(Continued from Page 9)

activities through the newspapers. The board is made up almost exclusively of young executives from the three leading brass factories of the City, professional men, and a group of younger business men.

These men made a thorough study of municipal Government before they voted to campaign for the council-manager form of charter. Ironically enough, such a charter was written nearly 10 years ago, when the City Government was pulled to pieces by a charter revision committee, set up to stop waste and inefficiency.

Delta

(Continued from Page 9)

awarded to various groups. Miss Virginia Griswold, New York, won first prize for landscapes with her "In the Senate of the Willow." Billie Grant, Winnipeg, was second, and Joyce Schevely, Tulsa, Okla., third. Still life, first prize, Martha J. Tipton, Tulsa, Okla.; second, Kathryn Williamson, Tulsa; third, Virginia B. Melin, Joliet, Ill. Black and white, first, Irene B. Robinson; second, Ada A. Cole; third, Lavian Perrin Gray. Portraits, first, Nina Shepherd, Springfield, Mo.; second, Elizabeth Collison, Spokane, Wash.

Mostly on the Lighter Side

Herbert Marshall
(Upper Left) In "Always Goodbye," at the Keith Memorial

John Beal, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Wallace Beery
In "Port of Seven Seas," at the State and Orpheum

Rudy Vallée, Hugh Herbert, and Allen Jenkins
In "Gold Diggers in Paris," at the Metropolitan

House Rebuffs Hurley

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed and stating the Speaker was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Cahill charged the Governor was making an "eleventh hour attempt to change his 18-months-old role of Rip Van Winkle into a twentieth-century statement."

Announces Candidacy

The Speaker took the opportunity to formally announce his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor, and stated that the Governor's remark in this respect was the only correct part of his attack delivered last night.

Regarding the Governor's demand for an unemployment relief program, Mr. Cahill said, "After sleeping for 18 months in the spacious gubernatorial chambers given him by the people, he has at this late date—with election day, of course, almost upon him—discovered that 500,000 of our Massachusetts residents are less fortunate and have neither free rent nor jobs."

Mr. Cahill stated the Legislature is ready to stay in session until the snow flies and later if necessary because "members of the Legislature place the public good above political play acting and selfish ambitions. . . .

"The time has come when men cannot pretend to statesmanship by fooling the unemployed and using the taxpayers as suckers. The habit of demanding millions in expenditures as a cure-all is no longer fooling even the unfortunate 500,000 unemployed for whom your heart supposedly bleeds."

Senate Action Expected

The Senate is expected to concur quickly with the House in throwing out the $17,500,000 program. This defeat constitutes the Governor's second successive setback in his attempts to force through a major spending program. Last week his proposed $23,625,000 bond issue recommendations were killed.

The next move, of course, is up to the Governor. It is expected he will send in a new program within a short time. The present gubernatorial legislative struggle is obviously a duel for political advantage, with the Governor eager to gain reputation as a "friend of the unemployed," and with the Republican leaders similarly eager to block any spending program which may aid the Governor in his re-election campaign.

Governor's Warning

The Governor has warned "there will be no prorogation of the Legislature until the problem of the unemployed has been adequately met; until provision is made for the care of the mentally ill and finally until this Commonwealth's taxpayers are protected against the imposition of a $17,000,000 State Tax."

The Governor argued that his $17,500,000 program would cut the State tax to $13,000,000. He pointed out that of the $8,500,000 proposed appropriation $4,000,000 would be transferred to the State tax to keep the total down to $13,000,000; $4,000,000 would be given to the State Department of Public Works for road projects and $500,000 would go to the Metropolitan District Commission. The $9,000,000 would be divided as follows: $4,000,000 for construction in the State Department of Mental Diseases; $4,000,000 to the cities and towns for roads, and $1,000,000 for an unemployment relief reserve fund.

MacDonald's Proposal

A third party, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, entered the fray to criticize the Governor's program and to call upon the General Court to stay in session and prevent appropriation of "the millions of dollars which the Governor so blithely proposes to fritter away."

Mr. MacDonald proposed that the Legislature vote additional traveling expenses for its members in order that they may stay on Beacon Hill as long as necessary.

The $4,000,000 Public Works Department appropriation he criticized on the ground that "this would mean jobs not where jobs are needed, but where they will produce political support for the Department and the Administration."

He warned that transfer of $4,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund will result in a Federal penalty of $1,000,000 for using gasoline tax money for purposes other than highway construction.

Program Ridiculed

Mr. MacDonald, in regard to the $4,000,000 for the Mental Diseases Department, pointed out that no construction plans are yet available.

The proposed distribution of $4,000,000 to the cities and towns from the recommended $9,000,000 bond issue was ridiculed by the Federation official, who said: "No more absurd plan than to bond the State for $4,000,000 to be given to cities and towns and then taken away from them in increased State taxes can be imagined." The $1,000,000 "emergency fund" was also ridiculed on the ground that "if the Massachusetts relief system collapses, it will not be saved by any million dollar bond issue."

Governor Hurley, in his statement, charged that Mr. Cahill and his Republican associates are attempting to force a state tax of $17,000,000 "for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility for such a tax upon my Administration." He added his program would result in relief of unemployment, relief from inadequate facilities for the care of the mentally ill, and a $13,000,000 State tax. He claimed 500,000 persons are unemployed in Massachusetts.

The Chief Executive denied that any agreement had been made between Mr. Cahill and himself on a financial program, as Mr. Cahill claimed, and added that information from some Republican members indicated a modified bond issue program would be supported by some G. O. P. legislators.

Governor's Statement

He characterized as absurd the Republican demand, voiced by Mr. Cahill, that he submit immediately his supplementary budget so that the Legislature may have before it his complete financial program.

Criticizing the Ways and Means Committee report of "no legislation necessary," the Governor said:

"Without the benefit of any expert advice from sources in state service, which could corroborate the necessity of items suggested in my message, a small group of men elected to office by the Republican Party have the effrontery and audacity to try to tell the people of Massachusetts that there is not needed any work to help the unemployed; that as far as they are concerned, men, women and children can starve in this commonwealth before the Republican Party in Massachusetts will co-operate with a Democratic Governor to guard against such a situation; that the plight of the unfortunate patients in our institutions for the mentally ill can be ignored, but they are not concerned that this condition exists, because they do not want a Democratic Governor to receive any credit for relieving these conditions."

Prior to the Governor's statement and following a Republican caucus on the Governor's program Mr. Cahill issued a statement, in which he charged the Governor had broken a previous agreement and added:

"The caucus concluded that the House cannot proceed effectively to relieve unemployment and intelligently appropriate the people's money until his excellency sends in a message which states in full his financial program. In this he must, if we are to have a complete financial picture, include the supplementary budget which he had been withholding for the past month.

"In view of these facts the House ways and means committee will proceed at once to clear its dockets of the few remaining matters, all of which have been held up by the Governor's refusal to present the supplementary budget."

Test of Nation's Democracy Found In Co-Operation

(Continued from Page 9)

trade agreement countries have increased much more than to others.

Before the World War, Dr. Hansen recalled, exports flowed naturally out of the United States because of its great production of foodstuffs needed in other industrial countries and of the economy of its mass-produced goods—and particularly because of its position as a debtor country. Dividends on railroad and other stocks held abroad, together with remittances sent home by millions of immigrants, automatically built up large purchasing power for American products in foreign countries.

When the war changed the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation, and when the flow of immigration was restricted, this foreign purchasing power for American goods largely disappeared, Dr. Hansen explained—and at the same time mass-production methods began to be used in other countries and modern agricultural practices began to increase their domestic production of foodstuffs.

To meet this situation and increase foreign purchasing power for her goods, the United States in the 1920's embarked on a vast lending program, as a temporary stop gap. This eventually reached a dead end, he continued.

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1934 sought means of safeguarding democracy in the world by rebuilding the international system existing before the war, he might have recalled Sir Edward Grey's words in 1914, "The lights are going out over Europe. They will not be re-lit in our time." Mr. Hull once said, Dr. Hansen recalled, that he felt like a medieval monk striving in the twilight to gain a little light on the dark problems of international trade.

Of the results of his work, and of the way the work has been carried out, every American citizen may well be proud, Dr. Hansen declared, "and every lover of democracy may take heart to see the work being carried, slowly and carefully on."

Now Is the Movies' Winter Of Discontent Made Summer

Movies of Moment

Now is the season to look forward and to reminisce. The year is 184 days spent. There are exactly 175—shopping and otherwise—days until next Christmas. And, as Groucho Marx might say, "A prettier meridian I've never seen."

Barring slide rules and sextants, then, this is mid-season. "The season" is over. The winter of our and the movies' discontent is now made summer—glorious or otherwise remains to be seen. With the number of first-run theaters virtually reduced to three, the local cinema settles down for the warm months.

Things Past

Glancing over the stern rail and thumbing a more or less trusty log, we find that Boston has been the temporary harbor for 155 movies. There have been tramp steamers, luxury liners, tugs, yachts and even a mystery ship or two. Boston saw some 27 new films in January, 32 in February and thereafter a decreasing number each month until May, when 29 new pictures slid across the screen.

Excepting "Happy Landing," which, charming enough to be sure, was merely Sonja Henie all over again, January offered no outstanding films. Things picked up in February, which might just as well have been called Disney-ary. Mr. Disney has now been made a doctor of all sorts of things but it is doubtful whether any acclaim given him will ever exceed the ovation from millions of youngsters of all ages over "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." It stayed four weeks at the Keith Memorial and then visited the Keith Boston for three more.

The South Station Theater scooped the town in February with Pare Lorentz's "The River," one of the few first-rate motion pictures of the season. On the following day, the film opened at the Fine Arts Theater. Other February entries were "In Old Chicago," "Of Human Hearts" and "Green Fields," a charming bucolic Yiddish film which received considerably less than its due of attention at the Majestic.

Judged by the number of important movies it produced, March didn't come in or go out like anything at all—unless perhaps it was a whisper.

April, however, made up slightly with three good films: "Mad About Music," "Test Pilot" and "Un Carnet de Bal." May brought "Holiday" and June has given us "The Adventures of Robin Hood," "The Great John Ericsson" and "Three Comrades."

It requires but a brief calculation to discover that one out of every 12 films has offered something to write home about. Which is not much of a ratio.

The six months now ending have included such pleasant surprises as "Stolen Heaven" and "Kentucky Moonshine"; such disappointments as "The Goldwyn Follies," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Adventures of Marco Polo"; such dreadfulnesses as "Fools for Scandal," "Tarzan's Revenge," "Love on Toast," "Lady Behave," "Women in Prison," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Condemned Women" and "No Time to Marry," to mention a few.

Things Present

Thursday apparently becomes the official opening day for the remainder of the summer. The Keith Boston Theater retires from first-run films to "proven pictures" and the Paramount and Fenway take the crumbs that fall from the Metropolitan's tables. A new picture now and then perhaps, but nothing definite.

Here are today's new offerings:

At the State and Orpheum Theaters, "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery, Frank Morgan and Maureen O'Sullivan, and "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice are the two newcomers. The Keith Memorial offers Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye," and Jean Parker and Eric Linden in "Girl of the Limberlost." At the Metropolitan, Rudy Vallée, Rosemary Lane, Allen Jenkins, Hugh Herbert and a great many pretty girls will be found in "Gold Diggers in Paris," while the second feature is "Gangs of New York," featuring Charles Bickford, Ann Dvorak, Alan Baxter, and Maxie Rosenbloom.

And Things to Come

For those whom neither the mountains nor the seashore can lure from Boston during the next two months, Boston's movie houses offer at least coolness. Booking problems and shortage of product in Hollywood make it impossible for most managers to announce their attractions for more than two weeks in advance.

Most definite is the Metropolitan Theater. Following the present program, "Tropic Holiday," with Martha Raye, Bob Burns, Ray Milland and Dorothy Lamour, will arrive on the scene on July 7, along with "Prison Farm," in which Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross appear. On July 14, the program will be "Cowboy From Brooklyn," with Dick Powell, Pat O'Brien and Priscilla Lane, and "My Bill," with Kay Francis, Anita Louise, Bobby Jordan, John Litel and Bonita Granville.

At the Memorial, the only two sure arrivals are "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., which follows the present bill, and "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, and Andrea Leeds.

The State and Orpheum Theaters promise nothing except air conditioning. As for the Fine Arts, we should not be surprised to see "Moonlight Sonata" and Paderewski marching in the Labor Day parade.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 2,058,690
1938 volume to date 114,580,048
1937 volume to date 228,896,827

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Selling

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) — The stock market suffered a change of heart today after one of the speediest early sprints of the past several years.

Initial gains of fractions to more than 3 points were subsequently chopped down materially or converted into sizable losses as heavy profit taking on the sharp upturn jolted the list.

Dealings slowed on the set-back and recovery signs were in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 2,600,000 shares.

The turnover in the first hour of 1,090,000 shares was a new peak for this period since last October, when the slump was on. Blocks of 1,000 to 15,000 shares changed hands in quick succession and the "flash" system of the stock exchange was put into use for the second time since its adoption in ovember as a means of informing crowded boardrooms of rapidly changing quotations.

Rails were in the resistant division on the more cheerful prospects for expanding traffic. Motors retained some of their friends as forecasts were heard that earnings for the automobile makers in the second quarter may exceed those of the first three months. Steels were still confronted with the question of whether the latest price slashes would attract voluminous purchases of steel products.

Curb Market Ragged

The curb market was ragged. Among losers here were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Newmont Mining, American Cyanamid "B" and American Gas & Electric. Contesting the trend were Royal Typewriter, Safety Car Heating, Ohio Brass, Sherwin Williams and Chesebrough.

Bonds generally acted better than stocks and most commodities maintained a forward trend.

Copper shares were sustained by a lift in the price of the domestic metal of ¼ of a cent a pound to 9¼ cents, the first change in the rate since the cut on May 19 from 10 to 9 cents. Talk was heard of still higher levels by fall. Scrap copper and lead were also boosted.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Railroad bonds of secondary classification continued in strong demand today although other groups felt the unsteadiness in the stock market.

At the beginning of the final hour gainers of 1 to as much as 3 points included Atlantic Coast Line 5s, Southern Pacific collateral 4s, Kansas City Southern 3s, Erie first 4s, and Great Northern 4½s. A feature of the industrial section was a rise of more than 6 points in Celotex 4½s.

Among leaders displaying a softening tendency were American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem 3¾s, and Walworth 4s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 4-32 of a point to 1-32 lower in quiet trading. Foreign dollar bonds showed little change.

$15,000,000 Loan By Detroit Edison Is Given Approval

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The Michigan Public Utilities Commission announced it had granted preliminary approval of the Detroit Edison Company's petition to borrow $15,000,000 from banking institutions, on promissory notes, to finance construction and improvement projects.

The commission ordered that the notes, to mature July 1, 1945, bear interest not to exceed 3¼ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

In its petition the utility, supplying electric power mainly in the Detroit metropolitan area, said the funds were needed "to pay indebtedness incurred for construction work already done, to complete construction work already commenced, and to provide for construction work necessary to be done in the immediate future."

Australia Prohibits Iron Ore Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department received word that Australia will prohibit exports of iron ore after July 1.

A report from the American commercial attaché at Sydney said the Australian Government believed the export embargo was necessary to conserve domestic ore.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 30

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.95⅞	$4.95⅞ $8.2397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.95⅞ 8.2397
France—franc	.0278⅝	.0278¾ .0279
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1696 .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2292 .2293
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼ .0526
Germany—mark	.4029	.4028 .4033
Holland—guilder	.5535	.5535 §
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2554 .4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2490 .4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2212 .4537
Spain—peseta	†	† .3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½ .0220
Austria—schill'g	†	† .2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾ .0351
Finland—finmark	.0219½	.0219½ .0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985 .2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888 .1899
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452 .0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075 .0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½ .0298
South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2615	.2615 .7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590 .2035
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375 .2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2350 .4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300 1.7510
Far East		
Japan—yen	.2890	.2890 .8440
India—rupee	.3680	.3680 .5000
Java—florin	.5548	.5548 .6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3097	.3100 *
Shanghai—dol	.1825	.1850 *
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5765	.5770 .9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975 .5000
Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9900 1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅜
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	5	43	41½	41½	— ½
10⅞	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	*67	11¼	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	4	19½	19½	19½	Jun 29
23	14⅝	Addressog (1.40)	6	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅜
2½	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
62½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	15	62¼	60½	60¾	—1¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	14	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	53	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	15	9⅛	9	9	+1¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	50	11	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	14	9½	8⅝	8⅝	+1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	6	12¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	24	19⅜	18⅝	19	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	173½	171	172	+2
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	8	13¾	13	13	
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	73	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	54½	53¼	53¼	+1¼
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	101	51¼	47¾	48½	—1½
16¾	11⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	18¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 27
75	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	75	71½	71½	—3½
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	7	64	62½	62½	+ ½
19¾	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	17	20	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	10	40½	38	38	—1
100	70¾	Am Can (4)	19	99⅞	96½	96½	—3
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	+ ½
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	17	25	24	24	— ⅝
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	4	44	43	43	— ⅝
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	56	17	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110	109	110	+2½
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	5	8	8	8	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	15	14	12½	12¾	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	12⅞	11¾	12	— ½
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	15	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
4	2¼	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	+1⅜
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	37	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	18½	16½	18½	—1½
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	19	22	20¾	21	— ½
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	11	10⅜	9⅞	10½	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	35	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun 29
40½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	41	40¼	40¾	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	42	21½	19⅞	20¼	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	5	60¼	60	60½	+2
19⅛	10	Am M & Pdy (.40e)	17	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	12	35¼	34	34½	— ¼
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun 29
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	100	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	20	38	37	37¼	
33⅜	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	23	33¾	32	32	—1
15	9	Am Rad & St S	373	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	98	21¾	20¾	20⅝	
78¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	5	80	79½	79½	+ ¾
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	5	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	Am Seating	9	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
58¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	124	50⅞	48¼	48¾	— ¾
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	+ ½
54½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	7	54⅝	53	53	—1½
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	98	27½	25½	25⅝	— 1⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
27	21	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	3	27¼	27	27⅛	Jun 29
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	2	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19	19½	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	144¾	141½	141½	—2½
78½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77	76⅞	75⅜	— ⅜
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	14	79	77¾	77¾	— ½
141½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141½	141½	141½	Jun 28
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	148	11	10⅜	10½	
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	
6¼	3¼	Am Woolen	21	6⅜	5½	5½	— ½
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	21	40	37¾	37¾	—1⅝
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	74	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	38	37	38	Jun 29
36¾	21	Anaconda	425	32⅝	30¾	31	— ⅝
50	29	Anaconda W & C	3	45	45	45	+1
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	3	16	16	16	— ½
3⅝	2	A P W Paper	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	6	28½	27	27¼	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	95	95	95	Jun 29
6⅞	3⅛	Arm Ill	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	47	44	47	Jun 29
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	27	40⅞	39½	39½	— ½
9	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	5	9¼	9	9	
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	6	4¼	4	4¼	Jun 29
8½	4	Assd Dry Goods	42	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	61	61	61	+1
68¼	58	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	58	58	58	Jun 28
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	87	35	32⅝	33	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	15	51	50	50	+1½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	25	22¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	7	7	6¾	6¾	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	11¼	11	11	— ¾
25½	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	28	25⅝	24	24	—1½
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jun 28
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	50	8⅜	8	8	+ ⅛
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44	43	44	Jun 29
48⅞	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	2	49	49	49	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	6	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	*25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
B							
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	58	9½	8½	8½	— ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	136	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	32	9½	8¾	8⅞	
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34	33	34	Jun 25
20½	12½	Barber Asphalt	38	20⅝	19½	19½	—1⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	4	9¾	9	9	— ½
16¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	58	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	12	13⅜	12¾	13½	+1¾
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	17	17	17	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	109	109	109	+4
8¾	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	6	7	6⅞	7	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	46	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
41½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	14	43¼	42½	43	+1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	311	61⅝	58½	58¾	—1¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	15	15	15	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	96½	96½	96½	+1½
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	5	27	25	25	— ½
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	5	16	16	16	+ ½
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	20	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	71	27½	26	26	— ⅞
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	9	25½	24¾	25	+1
13⅞	9	Bond Stra	4	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	21	17	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
30⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	60	30¼	27¾	28¼	—2
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	5	3½	3¼	3¼	
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	6	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	34	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	92	26½	24¼	24¼	— ½
33½	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1
36½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	37½	36½	36½	
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	10	9⅜	9½	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	9	28¾	27¼	27¼	—1
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	31	16¾	15¾	16	+1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jun 29
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	8½	8	8	
10½	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	43	10⅝	10	10½	
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	34	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	14	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	10	19¾	18½	18½	
32½	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	22	26⅜	25½	25½	+ ½
10¼	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	28	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	50	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	12	8½	8	8	— ⅛
22½	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
11¾	6	Byers (A M) Co	20	12	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (⅝e)	4	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	10	22	21½	21½	+ ½
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	38	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	44	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	10	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	34	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
8½	5	Canad Pacific	76	7½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	36¼	36	36	
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	16	18	17¾	18	+1
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	96	91	91½	—2½
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	27	56½	53¾	53¾	—1⅝
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	89	17¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	15	22⅜	21	21	— ⅞
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅝
4½	2	Cent Foundry	43	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
7	3	Cent R R N J	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun 29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6½	6½	6½	
5⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
48½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	23	44¼	42¼	42½	—1¼
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	33	8¾	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	12	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
12¼	6	Checker Cab	2	10	10	10	+1
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	76	31¼	29¾	30½	+1
88	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	2	39	38½	39	+ ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2½	2½	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	6	1⅛	1	1	
4⅜	2	Chi & N West pf	8	3¼	3	3½	+ ¼
1¼	½	Chi Great West	4	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great W pf	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
14	8¼	Chi Mail Order	5	15	13½	13½	— ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	31	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
41	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	41	41	41	Jun 28
4	1	Chi Rock Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	2⅜	2	2⅜	— ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	9	9	9	Jun 29
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	Childs Co	34	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	415	61¾	59⅜	59⅜	— ¾

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	5	12	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	2	City Stores	16	4⅞	4½	4¾	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	13	19½	18	19¼	+ ½
36½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	4	32½	32	32	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	22	43½	42	42	— ½
17½	10½	Clueett Peabdy(.60e)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
139	106½	Coca-Cola (1e)	13	139	134½	136	—1½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	35	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	21	27½	25¼	25¼	—1¾
20	8½	Col Fuel & Iron	8	16⅞	16	16	— ½
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	21	15	16¾	16	+ ⅜
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	9	17½	17	17½	+ ½
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	183	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	70	68	68	+ ½
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	28	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	
80	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	16	65	63	63	
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	32	39½	38	38	— ¾
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	26	45¾	44	44	— ½
101½	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	
10	5½	Coml Solvents	75	9	8	8	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	365	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	14	43	42	42	— ½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	32	26¾	26	26⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Conde Nast	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	10	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	12	16¾	16	16½	— ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	4	8	7¾	7¾	
90	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	93	90	90	
47½	36½	Cont Can (1e)	19	49	47¾	48	— ½
112¾	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	112½	112¾	112¾	Jun 28
8	6	Cont Diam Fib	6	9	8½	8½	
35⅝	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	35¾	34	34	—1⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅜	21½	Cont Oil Del (½e)	88	32⅛	31	31	— ½
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	15½	15½	15½	
69	53	Corn Products (3)	21	68⅞	66	66	—2½
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¾	165¼	165¾	Jun 21
4½	2¾	Coty Inc	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34¼	19	Crane Co	104	34¾	32	32	—2
102¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	103	102½	102½	— ¼
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh(1½e)	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
10½	6¼	Crosley Radio	14	9¼	9	9⅜	+1⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	26	34½	32⅝	32½	— ⅝
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
33¾	26½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	30	30	30	
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	81	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun 22
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	67	36⅜	34½	34¾	+ ¼
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	2	78½	78½	78½	—1
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Treasury 'In the Red' for Eighth Consecutive Fiscal Year

Business and Industry

Output of Rubber Drops 45 P. C. In 5 Months of 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nearly all divisions of the rubber goods industry revealed an unfavorable showing when the achievements of the first five months of 1938 were placed alongside 1937 totals, which were rising rapidly to a new peak for the first half of last year, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"After slipping but 6.1 per cent in 1937 from 1936 all-time high," says the report, "consumption of crude rubber for the five months of 1938 dropped 45.2 per cent from the corresponding 1937 figure. In the same comparison, production of automobile tires declined 50.9 and shipments 44.1 per cent, but the inventory situation improved.

Tire Inventories Drop

"Under thhe previous year's by 3.4 per cent at the close of January, 1938, inventories of automobile tires (casings) had dropped to 21.7 per cent in the April comparison. Slump in automobile production did not encourage prospects for sales of original equipment tires. Conservative estimates of sales to automobile manufacturers did not exceed 10,500,000 tires, as against the 22,700,000 sold as original equipment during 1937, giving a difference of 53.7 per cent. Sales of replacement tires were expected to go over the 30,000,000 units sold during 1937.

"Curtailment of operations, which spread to nearly all divisions of the rubber goods industry during the last half of 1937, was even more marked during the first five months of 1938. Smallest cut in schedules was in mechanical rubber goods, with rates at many plants advanced since April. For automobile tires (pneumatic casings), monthly production has remained under the previous year's since June, 1937. For February, the 2,238,167 units were the fewest turned out for any month since March, 1933. For no month during the period did output reach 3,000,000 units.

Shipments Decline

"Smallest for the first five months of any year since 1921, the 1938 total of 13,358,808 units reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, was reduced 50.9 per cent from the 27,223,150 for 1937, the highest for the period since 1929. Shipments fell nearly as far as production.

"New products requiring an ever-increasing amount of rubber prevented consumption of crude from slumping to the depth recorded for some other divisions. After exceeding the previous year's comparative for thirteen consecutive months, March, 1937, rose to 54,064 long tons. A new peak, it was the largest monthly consumption appearing on the records of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. Previous high was 52,772 long tons for June, 1936."

U. S. Bureau Says Excess Inventories Largely Removed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department states that excess inventories "as one cause of the present depression have been largely removed."

A report on wholesale trade said that the decline in inventories "should result in the placing of new orders with manufacturers in anticipation of the usual seasonal increase in retail sales this fall."

Dollar volume of wholesale trade during May was 16 per cent lower than in May, 1937. At the end of last year, the report said, cost value of wholesalers' stocks was 6 per cent more than at the end of 1936. By the end of May, however, inventory value had fallen to a point 14 per cent below the value of stocks at the end of May, 1937.

Stock liquidation by wholesalers, the report continued, was proceeding "steadily if slowly."

Manufacturers' sales in May declined 28 per cent from May, 1937, and total net sales of manufacturers during may decreased 5 per cent from April without adjustment for seasonal variation. Every major industrial group registered a decrease in sales in May as compared with May, 1937.

AAA Pays Benefits Of $279,075,741

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said that benefits paid farmers and administrative expenditures between July, 1937, and June, 1938, totaled $279,075,741.

The largest block of benefit checks went to Texas farmers. They totaled $31,980,044. Iowa was second with $16,374,579.

Expenditures incurred in administration of the AAA farm programs were listed at $18,977,898, of which $12,799,903 was salaries. The item did not include expenses of local AAA committees.

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Building Awards Up 22 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

Awards for engineering construction this week totaled $67,620,000, a gain of 102 per cent over $33,572,000 in the preceding week and 22 per cent above $55,478,000 in the comparable 1937 week, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The current total brought the aggregate for 1938 to date to $1,254,931,000, a drop of 3½ per cent below the volume for the 26-week period in 1937.

State and municipal projects accounted for the greater part of the volume for the latest week, reaching $47,526,000 against $18,426,000 in the preceding week. Federal awards totaled $10,061,000 compared with $3,672,000 the week before while private lettings aggregated $10,033,000, compared with $11,474,000 the week before.

FSCC Is Planning To Use $79,000,000 For Food Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials said that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would use the bulk of a $79,000,000 appropriation to purchase fruits, vegetables and poultry and dairy products for distribution free to persons on relief.

The money is available for the removal of surplus farm products from regular market channels.

Government spokesmen said the decision to concentrate on buying fruits, vegetables and poultry and dairy products should prove beneficial to farmers not aided directly by production control provisions of the new farm act. These provisions apply mainly to major crops like cotton and wheat.

May Raise Prices

The purchases should tend to bolster prices which otherwise might be depressed by unmarketable supplies, the officials said.

They asserted also that the Federal buying would give families on relief a better balanced diet.

A survey of food needs of approximately 2,500,000 families eligible to receive the commodities has disclosed a marked deficiency in their supplies of these products, it was declared.

Purchases have been started already. The purchased products are shipped to state relief agencies, which in turn assign them to local agencies for distribution.

The food is distributed, officials said, only to persons certified by the public welfare department of a state as being eligible for public assistance, in the form either of general relief, old age assistance, aid for the blind, or grants from the Farm Security Administration.

$17,000,000 in June

The Commodities Corporation's purchases in June are expected to total about $17,000,000, or as much as the corporation spent during all of 1937. During the next year the buying will average about $6,750,000 a month, officials said.

Commodities bought this month included: prunes, 62,348,000 pounds; raisins, 30,000,000 pounds; cheese, 3,600,000 pounds; cane syrup, 250,000 gallons; dry skim milk, 5,000,000 pounds; grapefruit juice, 500,000 cases, and flour, 914,900 barrels.

The corporation also began buying vegetables in 12 Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states, and peaches in Georgia.

National Debt Up About $700,000,000 Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Treasury closed books today on its eighth consecutive "red ink" fiscal year, but found it owed less to private investors than it did a year ago.

Although the Government spent $1,360,000,000 more than its income, the national debt was only $700,000,000 higher than a year ago because part of the deficit was paid by using idle gold.

Meanwhile, the Social Security and other Governmental trust funds poured in $1,048,943,000 for investment in Government securities. Thus the Treasury had about $350,000,000 left with which it retired some of its securities owned by private investors.

The Treasury now owes about $4,300,000,000 to its own trust funds, $2,562,000,000 to the Federal Reserve banks, and the rest to the public.

In the fiscal year starting tomorrow, however, the Treasury will have to return to the market to borrow roughly $2,000,000,000. This will be in addition to the $1,000,000,000 it will automatically borrow from trust funds in order to finance the huge new spending-lending program.

The debt now is $37,125,000,000 and may rise to $40,000,000,000 in the next year. It averages $287 a person, but was slightly higher early in March before income tax payments and gold use cut down the burden. The record high was $37,814,477,017 on March 12.

Receipts during the last 12 months increased $1,000,000 over the previous year, and expenditures of slightly more than $7,600,000,000 declined $400,000,000. Thus the 1938 deficit was about half that of the previous year and was the lowest since 1931.

Expenditures next year may reach $8,500,000,000. Receipts, meanwhile, are expected to drop from this year's $6,200,000,000 to about $5,500,000,000 because of the effect of the business recession on income and excise taxes.

The Budget Bureau now is sifting over the $12,000,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress to determine how much of it will be spent in the next 12 months, but no official statement is expected before July 15.

As usual, each department will be asked to set aside reserves which usually range from 5 to 10 per cent. This year, the departments actually saved half of the $400,000,000 reserves.

One item that will be handled differently on Treasury books in the new year will be gold. From June, 1937, to April, 1938, all imported gold was paid for with borrowed money to prevent credit expansion. Now that the Administration desires credit expansion, the metal will be paid for with currency secured by gold.

A total of $12,960,458,096 in gold is owned by the Treasury, about $642,000,000 more than a year ago. Treasury figures indicating that nearly $1,000,000,000 of foreign capital has been withdrawn from this country since the recession began, however, gave some officials hope of selling some of this gold.

Gold tends to move in the same direction as capital. The Treasury said the outflow of foreign money did not represent any material liquidation of securities here, although in the first quarter of the year, foreign investors switched somewhat from American securities to American-owned foreign securities.

Experts Weigh Measures for Recovery

Failure of Investment Is Seen as Cause of U. S. Recession

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The precipitous drop in American business in recent months is the result of the failure of investment, Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration in Washington, told members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in session at the Chateau Laurier. He did not feel that the depression was due to the "failure of pump priming" as critics of the Administration are inclined to believe.

"Advocates of spending in recent years," he said, "have tended to overlook the importance of investment. Unless a public spending program is accompanied by an expansion of private investments, the recovery will last only as long as the public money continues to pour out. This seems to be the situation which developed in 1937. The curtailment of public spending was undertaken on the assumption that private investments would continue. But it turned out that private investments dropped sharply in the second half of 1937."

Should Induce Investing

All of which is in accord with President Roosevelt's recent act loosening the United States banking regulations to encourage the flow of private money into business. Commenting further Mr. Gill said he believes "It is essential for a public spending program to be accompanied by a policy of inducing investment. Such an investment policy can take many forms, including public loans, reductions in rates of interest, insurance of loans, and the creation of investment credit facilities."

The speaker advanced the position that expenditure of large sums of money by the Federal Government in 1933 through 1937 was accompanied by an expansion of business. "On 'a priori' grounds and on the basis of a study of factual data," he said, "it appears reasonably clear that this expenditure was stimulative. Furthermore, it appears that the sharp contraction in the net Federal expenditures in 1937 reinforced those factors in the business situation which brought on a recession.

"On the basis of experience in recent years, I think we can say that the expenditures contemplated at the present time will tend to stimulate business activity, or at least will retard or prevent a further decline."

Added to to the private investment policy as a factor determining the effects of this new spending, Mr. Gill considered a number of other things such as the volume of inventories still on hand and the maintenance policy of industry.

"In this connection it is important to note that the new spending will take place from a level that is considerably higher than that of 1933. Also, the funds now appropriated will result in a smaller net expenditure than that of 1934, '35, of '36. This will be true because public receipts will be at a higher level. In short, the stimulative influence of a new appropriation might well be less than that of the earlier years of this Administration. However, there is reason to believe that the general business situation is considerably better than it was in 1933.

Spending Policy Permanent

"I do not believe that the real issue is whether we should spend or not spend. The policy of spending seems to be a relatively permanent phase of Government economic policy.

"It is essential, however, that Government spending policies be flexible. By this I mean that the Government should stand ready to increase its expenditures quickly when a sharp reduction in business activity takes place. Likewise, expenditures should be tapered off when conditions approximating full employment exist in private industry. I think this need for flexibility has been well demonstrated in the past 10 months.

"Flexibility of a spending program would prevent the prolonged deflation and liquidation of personal assets. For example, from 1930 to 1933 inadequate relief funds resulted in unemployed people borrowing on their insurance policies and selling their automobiles, furniture, etc. This creates a brake on business revival by removing these people as customers in the market. A flexible program would prevent this."

By a Staff Photographer

Corrington Gill

Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration

Ayres Says U. S. to Test Whether Spending Will End Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—"The United States is beginning this week a really important laboratory experiment in applied economics—it is going to test a great program of national pump priming to find out whether or not the rapid expenditure of huge amounts of Federal funds will avail to push the vast machine of Amerian industry into normal motion, and so overcome this renewed depression," declared Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, before the statistical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science now in session here.

"We can say with confidence that recovery will get under way in the United States and in Canada when the national income produced in those countries stops shrinking and begins to expand once more," said Col. Ayres. "That is what marks and makes the turning points that initiate all business recoveries.

Canada Follows U. S.

"We can say that recovery will get under way in Canada when it develops in the United States, for this renewed depression originated in the States, and is continuing because of economic maladjustments that have developed there. It is improbable that Canada would be experiencing a business downturn this year if depression conditions did not prevail in the States.

"The outlook for the near future appears to be one in which business will probably be somewhat worse in the third quarter of this year. It seems probable that there may be some improvement in the last quarter, but not very marked, for pump priming is slow to produce stimulating results."

Dr. Ayres felt that the outlook for 1939 might depend on the automobile industry primarily inasmuch as pump priming is a process which distributes easy money among great numbers of individuals. "In the last experiment, they bought automobiles," he said, "and that industry led the way to recovery. It may be that it will do so again, but I doubt it because too many of the machines that were bought in the last great buying wave are still operating efficiently with their original batteries and tires.

"It now seems probable that the course of American business in 1939 and 1940 will be shaped by the course of business abroad and the growing crisis among the railroads. Business activity is decreasing in Europe, but so far the declines have been only moderate. If the depression spreads to other countries, recovery here will almost certainly be slow.

Roads In Bad Shape

"As for the railroads, already a third of the mileage is in receivership and another third is so rapidly approaching insolvency that it seems doubtful if the roads can avoid it. It now seems wholly probable that before the end of 1939 some new relationship will have come into existence between the Federal Government and the railroad systems.

"The general conclusion which seems justified is that we are now at or near the bottom of the present depression. There will probably be some improvement in the final quarter of this year and further, moderate advances to develop next year. It does not seem probable that venturesome capital will embark on many new enterprises during this recovery movement.

"At present the prevailing attitude of business is one of watchful waiting. As long as that attitude remains unchanged it does not seem probable that we shall have anything more than a synthetic and restricted recovery. Business is optimistic by inclination, but has become pessimistic by information."

United Fruit Paid For Cancellation Of Mail Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has agreed to pay $4,514,448 to the United Fruit Company and the Columbian Steamship Company, Inc., in settlement of suits for approximately three times that much growing out of invalidation of ocean mail contracts.

The Maritime Commission announced that Attorney General Cummings had approved a settlement of $3,814,448 on the United Fruit Company's claim of $10,000,000 and a settlement of $700,000 on the Columbian Company's claim for $2,261,379.

The contracts were canceled by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which became effective June 30, 1937.

In each case, the amount of settlement will be applied on loans for ship construction made by the commission to the companies. The United Fruit Company agreed to pay immediately the balance of its indebtedness of $6,967,812.

The commission also announced an agreement, subject to approval of the Attorney General, with the trustees of the Munson Steamship Line and its subsidiary, the Gulf Mail Steamship Company, Inc.

This settlement, also covering suits arising from termination of ocean mail contracts, calls for payment of $652,845, the full amount of claims. The Munson interests agree to surrender free of liens four steamships on which the commission holds mortgages totaling $2,924,523. The vessels operate to the east coast of South America.

The United States District Court for the Southern district of New York, where bankruptcy proceedings against the company have been pending since 1934, also must approve the agreement.

The commission said favorable action on the Munson agreement would complete adjustment of all 42 ocean mail contracts terminated by the 1936 act.

Market Rise More Astonishing To Experts Than to Amateurs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Yesterday's sharp market rise was really more astonishing to the professionals than to stock market amateurs. After nine days of the merriest markets in months, wiping out all the year's losses in the Dow-Jones industrial index and carrying prices back to November levels, traders thought that Tuesday's selloff might be followed by some kind of a real break on Wednesday. Instead, up they went again for as good a day as any last week. Feeling among regular traders is something like that of professionals in a poker game when the amateurs clean up because they don't know the rules.

The subject of stock market forecasting is still a lively one as a result of the almost unprecedented market about-face, and many an unconventional opinion is being expressed. For one thing the merits of "chart-reading" are under considerable fire. According to floor-traders' tell, chart-readers are the long-haired chaps in the back office who mistake history for prophecy and by pursuing elaborate graphic representations of past stock market price movements presume to tell the next move. Unfortunately, conservative chart-readers had to wait for a "confirmation from the rails" until the cream was off last week's market.

Even Chart Readers Happy

Prices had to go up a long way before chartists would say definitely that prices were at last in an uptrend instead of still in a downtrend. This excited the scorn of traders who operate on a hair-trigger or intuitive "feel" of the market. However, yesterday's market made just about everybody happy, for even those who waited for the elaborate "confirmations" of ruler and pencil, triangle and "resistance points," were able to see a profit.

Now that everybody seems to feel sure that this is a bull market and no mistake, individual and institutional forecasting records are being hauled out for some candid inspection. As usual, the private, off-the-record advice of big men at the heads of corporations, banks, etc., has turned out to be almost unanimously wrong, as it was in 1929, 1932, and 1937. Of the leading investment advisory services, Moody turned bullish a couple of months ago—not bad at all, and Poor's Investment Service turned definitely bullish at 11 o'clock last Monday morning (explaining why it was quoted conservative on this page on Monday and bullish on Tuesday). Another leading and well-known advisory service has been consistently bullish since last August and is therefore now correct.

A financial service taken in the Street by virtually every broker for its superb statistical data advised customers on Monday to hold cash until the basis for the rise becomes more apparent and last autumn was advising customers to hold stocks until the basis for the decline was more apparent. Economic Statistics, Inc., which was quoted on this page last week as having last October mistakenly predicted a rapid revival of steel operations, at that time correctly picked the bottom of cotton prices and this spring correctly indicated the bottom of steel operations. It does not refer to the stock market at all, being a service for business men but not for investors.

Headlines No Guide

Of all the records those which reach the public the quickest, the newspaper headlines, have been the poorest. Out of this, for example, has developed the Street axiom that when rising stock prices hit the front pages it is time to sell, and when falling prices make the news columns it is time to buy. Thus, for example:

Wall Street Journal, front page, Sept. 9, 1937—"U. S. Officials Act to Reassure Business, Markets."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 14—"Babson Optimistic on Stock Market."

Wall Street Journal, Sept. 27—"Weir Ridicules Fear of Stock Market's Slump as 'Pessimism.'"

Wall Street Journal, Sept. 28—"Dawes Says Decline in Securities Does Not Presage Business Drop."

New York Times, front page, Oct. 5—"Country Is on Sound Basis for Recovery, Say Experts."

Reference back to 1937 predictions of the investment and forecasting services shows a curious resemblance to 1929. In both years the "services" were bearish in the spring, for reasons which turned out later to be all too sound. But the last-minute upturn of stock prices in August, 1929, from a level of 320 on the Dow-Jones index to an all-time high of 381, and in August, 1937 from around 180 to 195, seems to have turned their heads, and for the most part they lost their "arishness just when they should have stuck to it.

Record on Forecasting

The record on bond forecasting is equally mixed among the forecasting agencies. Incidentally, William J. Baxter, who over the imprint of his International Economic Research Bureau brought out the much-discussed book last August, entitled "America Faces Its Greatest Depression," correctly predicted beginning in 1934 the tremendous upswing in high-grade bond prices of recent years. But he also began predicting a bear market in stocks in 1935.

The institutional record in high-grade bonds has been mostly to the credit of the insurance companies. Their portfolios of governments and other high-grades have leaped from practically nothing to about $3,500,000,000 since 1932. In the winter of 1936-1937, when the banks were still buying long-terms, the insurance companies were selling, and when the break in governments came in March, 1937, the insurance companies were, except for the Federal Reserve banks and one or two New York banks, the only support to the government bond market. Again in the last two months, while the banks have been, reputedly under pressure from bank examiners, pushing out railroad bonds into the market in something akin to stop-loss selling, the insurance companies have been picking them up with both hands.

In the Street forecasting reputations are highly valued, hard to acquire, easy to lose. In general, predictions which appear in print are given no value, those in mimeograph may be of some use, those in letters get attention, word-of-mouth forecasts are eagerly sought, but the wisest men keep their own counsel. They seem to think that "whether there shall be prophecies, they shall fail."

N. Y. Port Authority Protests Rates For Trucks in the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been urged by the Port of New York Authority not to prescribe motor carrier rates in New England which would result in "inflated rates to and from New York metropolitan area," or "split the metropolitan area into different parts for rate-making purposes."

All motor carrier rate schedules in New England are under investigation by the commission which is giving special consideration to what has been described as a "chaotic" situation resulting from rate "chiseling" by some truckers. The Port Authority brief was one of many filed with the commission in the same proceeding.

There could be no justification for penalizing certain points of destination within the New York metropolitan by higher rates than shipments destined to other parts of the area as some trucking groups propose, the Port Authority said.

It also offered arguments against the contention of some trucking organizations that shipments to the New York area generally should be higher than to other cities in the New England region.

"The Port Authority is definitely opposed to the proposal of respondents to maintain inflated rates to and from the metropolitan area," the brief said. "Respondents failed wholly in their attempt to show that the transportation cost to and from the New York metropolitan area is greater than within New England. On the contrary, the evidence clearly shows that the load-factor to and from New York, because of the extremely high volume of traffic, is much greater than within New England.

"The Port Authority is also opposed to that feature of the respondents' proposal that would split the metropolitan area into different parts for rate-making purposes. The record shows that many respondents maintain terminal stations in New Jersey, the Bronx and other sections of the district outside of lower Manhattan, eliminating any necessity for redistribution from lower Manhattan, which was the alleged justification for rate arbitraries proposed for the sections outside of lower Manhattan."

WESTCHESTER
heats with
MAUE
FUEL
OIL
Telephones:
OSSINING 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle, N. Y.
LOCAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MOVING
37th YEAR
New Rochelle 1300

Weir Declares Cut In Prices of Steel Hurtful to Industry

PITTSBURGH (AP)—E. T. Weir, chief of one of the nation's largest independent steel producing companies, asserted the current steel price reductions left the industry "much worse off than it was before."

Asserting that he did not look for increased business for the industry as a result of the slashes by U. S. Steel and several large independents, the Chairman of the National Steel Corporation said:

"If there is any improvement it will run along with heavy competition, but I think the steel industry might better have waited until there was a general movement developed. Financially the industry is much worse off than it was before."

Abandonment of price differentials between Pittsburgh and other producing centers, Mr. Weir declared, "definitely hurt" the Pittsburgh area because of the increased competition.

Commodity Corp. Declares 10-Cent Common Dividend

Commodity Corporation has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share on its common stock, with provision for reinvestment of the proceeds at the option of stockholders, in additional shares at the liquidating value at the time of confirmation. The dividend is payable July 9, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, but the reinvestment privilege extends through July 22.

Commodity Corporation, an investment trust designed to provide an opportunity for the public to invest in a cross-section of basic commodities, is mailing to stockholders full details regarding the new reinvestment provision, which is intended to be applied to future dividends as well as the current payment.

Masonite Corporation

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation for the 10 periods ended June 4 of its 13-period fiscal year reported a net profit of $798,623, after taxes and charges, or equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.35 earned on the common stock. This compares with a net income of $1,318,081, or $2.29 a common share, in the corresponding period of 1937.

Appeal ICC Order On Discrimination Against Shippers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven Eastern railroads appealed to the Supreme Court in contesting the validity of an Interstate Commerce Commission order against "preferential treatment" of shippers.

The order, issued in 1937 but not yet effective, would prevent the carriers from permitting freight shippers in interstate commerce to use railroad warehouse space at rates which "do not compensate for the loss of the space."

The ICC found that the below-cost service at the Port of New York discriminated against shippers, who were not favored by the railroad.

The railroads, which appealed from a decision of a three-judge Federal court in New York, are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania.

"The Commission's order in requiring absolute adherence to the 'cost' standard as the test of the lawfulness of their leasing of space and rendering of services," said the railroads' petition, "is at variance with other decisions of the Commission and the courts as to the test of lawfulness of such practices by carriers."

U. S. Shoe Exports Rise In Five Months of 1938

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Exports of American footwear during the first five months of this year totaled 927,138 pairs, an increase of 177,411 pairs over the corresponding period in 1937.

The Commerce Department, in reporting the statistics, said May exports totaled 174,676 pairs. They amounted to 145,923 pairs in May last year.

Imports in May were 467,069 pairs and in the five-month period 2,821,942 paairs. They were 458,219 and 2,688,093 pairs in the corresponding periods last year.

Leather imports declined from a $4,774,036 valuation for the first five months in 1937 to $2,558,138 for the corresponding period this year. They were valued at $595,991 last month and $367,712 in May, 1937.

World Consumption Of Tin Off 22 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World apparent consumption of tin has decreased by almost 22 per cent from 67,500 tons in January-April 1937 to 52,700 tons in January-April 1938, according to the June issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin published by The Hague Statistical Office. World production in the same periods has decreased from 62,300 tons to 57,800 tons.

Consumption statistics for the United Kingdom and the U. S. S. R. are available for five months of this year and show a decline of 20 per cent in the United Kingdom to 8,251 tons and an increase of over 44 per cent in Russia to 9,090 tons comparison being made in each case with the corresponding period of 1937.

The fall in tin consumption this year has been most severe in the United States where the total for the first four months has decreased by 45 per cent from 33,050 tons in 1937 to 18,187 tons in 1938.

In Germany there was an increase of 7.3 per cent to 4,291 tons in January-April, 1938, and in France a decrease of 6.7 per cent to 3,368 tons.

Consumption in Japan increased by 23.7 per cent to 3,710 tons and in Italy by 34.4 per cent to 1,697 tons.

Bank Clearings Off 18.6 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended June 9 dropped 18.6 per cent to $4,736,704,000 from $5,815,932,000 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the similar comparison for the preceding week, there was a decline of 10.5 per cent.

Turnover in the latest period was $816,309,000 under a week ago.

New York clearings fell to $3,007,580,000 from $3,678,545,000, a loss of 18.2 per cent, while a total of $1,729,124,000 in outside centers was 19.1 per cent under last year.

Outstanding declines from the like 1937 week—New Orleans showed the only gain, with an advance of .08 per cent—included: Detroit 39.9 per cent, Pittsburgh 34.1, Buffalo 32.8, Cincinnati 25.3, Cleveland 23, Kansas City 21.7, Philadelphia 20.3, and Seattle 20.3 per cent.

Chicago volume of $259,000,000 was 16.1 per cent under $308,700,000 last year.

Malley Engaged to Haul Silver to West Point Vault

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has hired Peter J. Malley of New York to haul $1,290,000,000 worth of silver from New York to a new storehouse at West Point. He will be paid $157,000.

Mr. Malley's trucks will be guarded by 55 coast guardsmen on the 50-mile Treasury trek. He'll have to make the trip five days a week for nearly 10 months to complete the job.

A million bars of silver, gathered from all parts of the world in the last four years, will be moved. A bar weighs 1,000 ounces and each ounce has a statutory value of $1.29. The market price, however, is only 43 cents an ounce.

At West Point, on the edge of the military academy campus, the Treasury recently completed a reinforced concrete warehouse to hold the metal. At Fort Knox, Ky., the Treasury has buried $5,000,000,000 of gold in an impregnable underground vault.

Republic Steel Cuts Prices of Products

CLEVELAND (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. has announced a reduction in the price of hot and cold rolled sheets, carbon bars and plates effective at once for shipment by Sept. 30.

With a new set-up in prices due to U. S. Steel Corporation's listing of various basing points for prices, Republic's announcement was the first by any steel company in the Great Lakes district which furnishes much of the steel for the Detroit automobile plants.

Republic Steel recently completed a vast continuous strip mill here and under the new price basing, trade circles said Republic's plant here and National Steel's Great Lakes plant at Detroit expected to receive a large share of the automotive trade.

Republic's announcement said all quotations were based at Cleveland, naming another basing point for automotive steel prices. Last week U. S. Steel announced prices based at Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and Chicago.

Republic indicated it might benefit due to cheap water transportation to the Detroit automotive markets. In all steel prices under the new system freight rates bulk large in the ultimate price of steel to the consumer.

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. Announces Bonus Payment

FORT MADISON, Iowa (AP)—On the eve of its annual vacation period the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. paid to all its employees a bonus of 7½ per cent based on each employee's earnings for the six months ended June 1.

In announcing the bonus payment, W. A. Sheaffer, president, said that the company now employed more people than it did during the peak of its activity in 1929. The plant here normally employs about 1,000 persons. The company has branches in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco.

ALL STATE TIRES
UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
178 MAMARONECK AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., MON., FRI., SAT.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Oil, N. J., Planning to Spend About $175,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In an amendment to its registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering a combined issue of debentures and serial notes totaling $85,000,000, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced capital expenditures of about $175,000,000 are contemplated for 1938.

The amended prospectus was dated July 7, indicating that this probably will be the date of the offering, which includes $50,000,000 of 2¾ per cent 15-year debentures and $35,000,000 of serial notes.

The company named a group of 62 underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., to distribute the securities, except $4,000,000 of the serial notes which will be sold privately to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

While no specific allocation of the net proceeds has been made or could be made at this time, says the company, they would be placed in the company's general funds and used in making available to subsidiaries additional funds needed for capital expenditures and for financing inventories and receivables.

"The program now under study," the company added, "contemplates capital expenditures of approximately $175,000,000 in 1938, of which approximately $39,000,000 had been spent to March 31. This program included approximately $90,000,000 for acquiring and developing crude reserves, $38,000,000 for improving and extending refining capacity, $15,000,000 for tankers, $24,000,000 for marketing facilities, and $8,000,000 for miscellaneous purposes."

Sixty-two Underwriters

The list of underwriters and the amount of debentures and notes underwritten by each follow:

	Debentures	Notes
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	$7,090,000	$410,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	3,085,000	1,915,000
Baker, Watts & Co	155,000	95,000
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.	310,000	190,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc	185,000	115,000
Biddle, Whelan & Co	185,000	115,000
Blair Bonner & Co	155,000	95,000
Blyth & Co., Inc	2,160,000	1,340,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	925,000	575,000
Alex. Brown & Sons	245,000	155,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	2,780,000	1,720,000
Cassatt & Co., Inc.	245,000	155,000
Central Republic Co	245,000	155,000
E. W. Clark & Co	245,000	155,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	1,080,000	670,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	615,000	385,000
R. L. Day & Co	310,000	190,000
Dominick & Dominick	1,080,000	670,000
Equitable Secur. Corp	155,000	95,000
Estabrook & Co	465,000	285,000
The First Boston Corp	2,780,000	1,720,000
Glore, Forgan & Co	310,000	190,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co	1,235,000	765,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	310,000	190,000
Hallgarten & Co	310,000	190,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.	465,000	285,000
Hayden, Miller & Co.	310,000	190,000
Hayden, Stone & Co	615,000	385,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co	465,000	285,000
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son	155,000	95,000
Hornblower & Weeks	465,000	285,000
W. E. Hutton & Co	310,000	190,000
Jackson & Curtis	310,000	190,000
Kean, Taylor & Co	310,000	190,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1,235,000	765,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co	615,000	385,000
Lazard Freres & Co	1,545,000	955,000
Lee Higginson Corp	1,080,000	670,000
Lehman Brothers	1,235,000	765,000
Laurence M. Marks & Co	245,000	155,000
Mellon Securities Corp.	2,160,000	1,340,000
Merrill, Turben & Co	155,000	95,000
F. S. Mosely & Co	615,000	385,000
W. H. Newbold's Son & Co	185,000	115,000
Otis & Co	155,000	95,000
R. W. Pressprich & Co	310,000	190,000
Solomon Bros. & Hutzler	615,000	385,000
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc	465,000	285,000
Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc	310,000	190,000
Securities Corp. of Milwaukee	370,000	230,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	465,000	285,000
Shields & Co	370,000	230,000
Smith, Barney & Co	2,780,000	1,720,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc	370,000	230,000
Spencer Trask & Co.	310,000	190,000
G. H. Walker & Co	185,000	115,000
Wells-Dickey Co	155,000	95,000
White, Weld & Co	615,000	385,000
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc	245,000	155,000
Dean Witter & Co	370,000	230,000
Dillon, Read & Co	2,315,000	1,435,000

Whitney Bankrupt Even Back in 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reopened the Richard Whitney case to receive into evidence records which showed that except for a short period in 1934 the Whitney firm was insolvent since 1933.

The hearing on the Whitney failure was resumed because at previous sessions the commission's accountants did not have time to study certain phases of the firm's accounting.

Whitney, former New York Stock Exchange president, now is serving a prison term in Sing Sing for misappropriation of customers' securities.

J. P. Lyss, a commission accountant, testified today that for a brief period in 1934 a rise in the price of certain securities had lifted the firm into a liquid position, but that this was the only time since the end of 1933 that it was not insolvent. It actually failed March 8, 1938.

The accountant's testimony closed the hearing.

Boston Stocks

June 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Alb	79	78	79	76
5.00	Bos Elevated	49¾	49½	49½	50
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	15½	15½	15½	15¾
...	Bos&M pr pf	9½	9½	9½	9
...	Bos&M st A pf	3	3	3	2¾
.64b	Bos Pers Prop*	9½	9½	9½	9½
...	Copper Range	5¾	5½	5¾	5
4.50	E G&F pr pf	40¾	40¼	40¼	40
...	Eastern SS	3½	3½	3½	3½
8.00	Bos Edison	123	123	123	122
1.00b	Employ Group	19	19	19	18¾
2.50	Fir Nat Stor	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
1.00d	Gilchrist	5	5	5	7¾
...	Helvetia Oil	40c	40c	40c	40c
...	Mass Util As	2	2	2	2
2.00	Mergenthaler	20¾	20¾	20¾	2
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	4¾
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	97	95¾	97	95
...	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	46c
...	Pac Mills	17½	17½	17½	16¼
...	Quincy Min	2½	2½	2½	2¼
.60b	Shaw Assoc	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
...	Torrington	25	24½	25	24¾
...	Unit Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
2.50b	Unit Sh M	71½	71	71¼	71
1.50	Un Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	40
...	Utah M&T	1	95c	95c	1
...	Venez-Mex	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
...	Warren Bros	3¾	3½	3½	3½

*Ex-dividend. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson &McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
NY Sept No. 3	1.83	1.84	1.83	1.84
Wld July No. 4	.96	.97	.96	.97
Wld Mar. No. 4	.96½	.98½	.96½	.97

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3¾s '47-'43	110.18	110.15	110.15
2	3½s '46-'43	109.24	109.24	109.24
3	4s '54-'44	114.17	114.16	114.16
51	2¾s '47-'45	106.14	106.12	106.12
1	3½s '49-'46	108.13	108.13	108.13
2	2¾s '51-'48	104.19	104.19	104.19
5	2½s '53-'49	103	101.28	103
36	2¾s '54-'51	103.12	103.10	103.11
1	3s '55-'51	106.9	106.9	106.9
7	2½s '60-'55	103.31	103.27	103.31
1	2½s '63-'58	101.30	101.30	101.30
2	2½s '59-'56	102.26	102.24	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgages

1	3s '47-'42	106.1	106.1	106.1

Home Owners' Loan

8	2½s '49-'39	102.27	102.27	102.27
5	2½s '44-'42	104.4	104.4	104.4

Domestic Bonds

1	Adams Ex 4s '47	93	93	93
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
5	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	98½	98½	98½
3	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	38	38	38
4	Alleghany 5s '44	72	72	72
4	Alleghany 5s '49	61	61	61
164	Alleghany 5s '50 st	28½	24½	27½
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	86½	86	86
56	Allis Chal 4s '52	100¾	108¾	100¾
32	Am & For P 5s 2030	57	56	56
1	Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
15	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	104¾	104⅝	104¾
7	Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98	98½
7	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
6	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅜	102½	102½
8	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅜	102½	102½
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Am W W & E 6s '75	95	95	95
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	105	104¾	105
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	32	32	32
7	Arm Del 4s '57	25½	25½	25½
7	Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	95⅞	96
56	Arm Del 4s '55	95¾	95	95¾
17	At&SF 4s '95	103¾	103	103
15	At&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
11	At&SF cv 4½s '48	100¼	99⅝	99⅝
1	At&SFRkyM 4s '65	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	80	80	80
16	ACL cl 4s '52	61	60	61
4	A C Line 4½s '64	59	58⅞	59
7	A C Line 5s '45	73½	73½	73½
1	Atl & Dan 1st s4s	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4	B&O rfg 6s '95	26	25	25⅞
19	B&O 1st 5s '48	45	44	44½
72	B&O rfg 5s 95	25¾	24½	24½
9	B & O 5s '96 P	24	23	23
21	B&O 5s 2000 D	24	22⅞	23⅛
211	B&O cv 4½s '60	30½	29¾	30
40	B&O s '48	42	41	41
26	B&O4sPLE&WV	33	31½	32½
4	B&O 5s S W '50	32½	30	31½
3	B&O 4s T C '59	25	25	25
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	100	100	100
2	Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	102	102	102
27	Bell TFa 5s '48 B	118	117⅜	117⅜
10	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
16	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104¼	104½
40	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98½	98¼	98¼
12	Beth Stl 3½s '52	96½	95¾	96
15	Boston&Me 5s '67	30½	29½	30¾
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
30	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61	60	60
9	Bkly UnElist5s '50	76	76	76
9	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	98⅞	99
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	85	84½	85
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	23⅜	23	23⅜
20	Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	7¼	7	7¼
7	Bush Term 5s '55	41½	40⅞	41
1	Can Sou 5s '62	82	82	82
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116¾	116¾
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
5	Can Pac 5s '54	98⅜	98¼	98¼
13	Can Pac 4½s '60	92¾	92½	92⅜
2	Can Pac 4s perp	79	78⅛	79
4	Caro C & O 6s '52	101½	101½	101½
8	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	81	80	81
6	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99½	99	99½
5	Cen New Eng 4s '61	30	29	29
19	Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	48¾	50
177	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67⅞	66½	67
29	Cen R R N J 5s '87	29	28½	29
28	Certain-td 5½s '48	72½	69½	72½
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
116	C&O 4½s '92	116	115	115
11	C & O 3½s '96 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	Chi & Alton 3s '49	20	18½	18½
28	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	90½	90	90
3	VB&Q 4½s '77	85	85	85
12	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92¾	92⅛	92½
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
6	CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	13⅞	13⅞
21	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19¼	19¼
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	9½	9½
29	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3⅛
10	CMSP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
1	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24	24	24
20	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6½	5¾	5¾
11	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	9	9
14	Chi & NW 4s '87	17	17	17
13	CRI & P 4½s '52A	8	7½	7½
28	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4⅜	4⅜
7	C R I & P 4s '88	17¾	17	17
9	C R I & P 4s '34 ct	8¼	8	8
3	C R I P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8
3	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	6¾	7
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	55	55	55
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¼	103	103¼
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98	98	98
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	85½	85	85¼
14	Childs Co 5s '43	71½	70	70
6	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
24	CCC&StL 4½s '77	87¾	86½	86⅝
3	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
32	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	81¼	80⅝	80⅝
8	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¼	76¼	76¼
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	73	72½	72½
6	Col & So 4½s '80	42	41	41
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93¾	93	93¾
17	Colmbia G 5s 1061	92½	92½	92½
12	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	100	99½	99½
1	Com Inv Tr 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14	Comwith Ed 4s '81	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
2	Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
4	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	107	107	107
6	Con Edis 3½s 56	102¾	102¼	102½
7	Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
75	Con Ol 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
1	onsol'n Coal 5s 60	48	48	48
5	Consum Pow 3½s 70	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
5	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
14	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
5	Container Cor 6s 46	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5	Container 5s 43	96½	96	96
1	Crown Cork 4s 50	102	102	102
1	Crown Will 6s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	37	36½	36½
8	Cuba RR 4s 70	39	38¾	39
2	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
26	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	44½	42	42
13	D & R G 4s 36	13	13	13
7	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	D & R G W 5s 78	8½	8½	8½
18	Det T Tun 4½s 61	93¼	93	93
20	Dow Chem 3s 51	105	105	105
1	E TenV&G cn 5s 56	75	75	75
15	Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	106½	106	106¼
1	El Paso Nat Gas4½s51	104¼	104¼	104¼
59	Erie rfg 5s 67	15	14½	14¾
66	Erie rfg 5s 75	15	14¼	14¼
3	Erie 1st 4s 96	44½	44½	44½
10	Erie gen lien 4s 96	25	24	25
2	Erie cv 4s 53 D	17¾	17¼	17½
2	Erie & Jer 6s 55	44	43½	43½
19	Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	8	8
6	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
4	Francis Sug 6s 56	37	35½	37
3	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s 47	96	96	96
21	Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	105	105	105
29	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55½	52	52
10	Goodrich 4¼s '56	97	97	97
22	Goodrich 6s '65	93¾	93¾	93
55	Goody Tire 5s '77	104¾	104⅜	104½
12	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	90½	90	90½
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	81*	81½	81½
10	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	76½	74⅜	76½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¾s '61	100½	100⅛	100⅛
81	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91	89¾	90
22	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90½	86	86½
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	71½	71½	71½
1	G Bay&W deb 5	8½	8½	8½
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	89½	89½	89½
4	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104	104	104
5	Housatonic 5s '37	32½	32½	32½
4	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¾	102	102
24	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	24	23¼	24
11	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47¾	47½	47½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17	16¾	16¾
3	Ill Cen 4s '5	45½	45	45½
16	Ill Cen 4s '53	45	43	45
70	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	37¾	38
3	Ill Cen 5s '55	48½	48½	48½
46	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	43	42	42½
28	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40½	38¾	39
4	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106½	106½	106½
10	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	106¾	106¾
1	Intlco R Tr cv '32	52½	52	52
40	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	51	50	51
2	Inter R Tr rfg 5s '66reg	50	50	50
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	49½	49½	49½
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	86½	86½	86½
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16½	16½	16½
24	Int Hydro El 6s '44	71	70½	70½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41	40½	40½
6	Int Paper 6s '55	84	84	84
1	Int Paper 5s '47	91	90½	90¾
253	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99	98¾	98¾
31	Int T&T 4½s'52	69½	69	69¾
38	Int T&T 5s'55	72¾	72½	72¾
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	96	96	96
3	Kanaw & Mich 4s'90	79	79	79
4	KCFt&M 4s'36 ct	22	22	22
5	K C South 5s'50	66½	65	66½
8	K C South 3s'50	68	68	69
2	K C Term 4s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Keith B F 6s'46	87	87	87
17	Koppers Co 4s'51	102¾	102¾	102⅞
1	Kresge Found 4s'45	103	103	103
3	Kresge Found 3½s'47	95½	95½	95½
3	Lac Gas 6s'42 A	48¾	48¾	48¾
17	Lac Gas 5½s'53	55½	55	55
10	LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	83	83	83
5	Lautaro Nit inc'75	30½	30½	30½
2	Leh & N 5s'45	35	35	35
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	55	55	55
2	Leh Val Coal 6s'43	75	75	75
2	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	44¾	44½	44¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	25	24½	24½
90	Leh Val 4s 2003	23¾	22	22
5	Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	35½	35	35
2	Leh Val Term 5s'41	50	50	50
16	Liggett & M 5s'51	122¼	121¾	121¾
6	Liquid Carb 4s'47	111	110¾	111
5	Lowes 3½s'46	100	100	100
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	79	79	79
2	Lorillard Co 7s'44	127¾	127¾	127¾
3	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	72	71½	71½
4	LoudN 4½s 2003	83	82¾	82¾
12	Louis & N un 4s'40	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	74	73	74
14	L&NAt Knx&C 4s'55	100¾	99½	100¾
1	Maine Cen 4½s. '60	43½	42¾	43½
11	Manhat Ry 4s '90	24	23½	24
4	Manhat Ry 2d 2013	23½	23½	23½
2	Marion StShovels4'47	81½	81½	81½
1	Market St Ry 7s'40	75	75	75
4	McCrory Strs 5s '51	103	103	103
7	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	101½	101½	101¾
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	102½	102⅝
1	Mich Cen 4½s'79	62	62	62
12	MilElRy&L 5s'61B	103	102½	102¾
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101½	101½	101½
3	MSP&SSM grtd 5s'38	11½	11¼	11¼
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	11¾	12
8	M-K-Tex 5s'62A	42¾	41	41½
20	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	18½	17	17
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	34½	34	34
17	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4½	4¾
35	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20¼	19¾	19¾
9	Mo Pac 5s 80H	20½	20	20
15	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	20½	20	20
28	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6½	6½
9	Mob&O Monig 5s'47	19	18	19
25	Mob & Oh 5s '38	13½	12½	12½
45	Mob&O 4½s'77	13½	12¾	12¾
3	Monongah Ry 4s '60	98½	98¾	98½
12	MonWPaPub5s4½s'60	105¾	105½	105½
2	MonWPa Pub 5s5s'65	95¾	95¼	95¾
17	Mont Pow 3½s'66	93¾	93⅜	93¾
2	Montreal Tr 5s'41	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Mor&Essex3½s2000	53	52	52
2	Nassau El 4s 51	21½	21½	21½
2	Natl Acme 4½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
40	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102½	102	102¼
2	NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Natl Steel 4s '65	107½	106¾	107½
15	New Eng T&Tbs'52	124	123½	124
2	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
7	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	97¼	97	97
5	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	33½	33	33½
4	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	31½	31	31½
5	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
63	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	59	59
71	NYC 4½s 2013 A	56½	55	55¾
7	NYC cn 4s '98	64	63½	63½
43	NYC 3¾s '52	66	65	66
34	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56½	55	55¾
6	NYC & HR 4s '42	72¼	72	72
46	NYC&StL 4½s'37	98	97½	98
5	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	61	60¾	61
12	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	54	53	53
44	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	43½	41⅝	42
40	NY Ch&StL 4¼s '78	38¼	37	37
10	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	62¾	62½	62½
9	NY Conn 4½s '53	99	98¾	99
7	NYC&StL 5s '74	82¼	82	82
14	NY Edis 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¾	17⅝	17¾
10	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	27½	24½	27½
5	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17½	17½	17½
5	NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
15	NYNH&H 4s '56	17	16¾	16¾
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56	14	14	14
8	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	9⅞	9⅞
5	NY Steam 5s '51	106	106	106
1	NY S&W gen 5s '40	7½	7½	7½

Wool Manufacturers Vote to Continue Standards of NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Continued voluntary observance by the wool industry of wage and hour standards established by the NRA code was voted by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at its meeting of directors here yesterday. The association has found a large measure of stability for the wool industry through the continuance of the code, which established a 35 cents an hour minimum for the North and a 32½ cents minimum for the South.

Arthur Besse, President of the Association, declared that he expected this reaffirmation of the NRA standards would result in the maintenance of hour and wage levels in advance of those established in the new wage and hour bill.

Furthermore, in certain sections of the wool industry, concerns that have effected high wages and maintained reasonable hours are contemplating a move to invite the early application of the 40 cents an hour minimum set as the ultimate goal in the new wage and hour legislation. These concerns have discovered in the maintenance of decent wages a major protection against cut-throat competitors and run-away factories, which once disorganized the industry to a greater extent than now by sweating labor.

In sharp contrast to a large section of the industrial field which has railed against the wage and hour legislation, Mortimer Lanzit, Executive Director of the National Dress Manufacturing Association, declared that this law could be of great value to the dress industry, by protecting it against fly-by-night, substandard competitors.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Special Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Northeast W & E	25c	..	July 15	July 1
Extra				
Citizens Nat Bk (Alexandria, (Va.)	$1 ..	July	1	June 30
Increased				
Liberty Nat Bank (Wash., D. C.)	$3	S	July 15	July 7
Accumulated				
Union Buf Mills Co 7% pf	$1 ..	July	1	June 23
Reduced				
Sun Ray Drug	10c ..	Aug.	1	July 18
Union Trust Co (New Castle, Pa.)	$1	S	July 1	June 29
Regular				
Aluminum Ltd pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Am Fork&Hoe pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 5
Anglo-Am Corp of Africa Ltd (10s) 6% cum pf	3%	S	July 28	June 30
Atl City Sew Co	25c	Q	July 1	July 1
Boston Edi Co	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Bruce (E L) Co	3½% pf			
	87½c	Q	June 28	
Do 7%	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 28
Butler M Co 6% pf	$1.50

N. E. A. Official Rebukes Ethics Of Attack on Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

gave the nation "a false impression of the relationships between the National Education Association and the American Legion. Mr. Givens personally introduced Daniel Doherty, National Commander of the Legion, at the morning session, and permitted Mr. Doherty to make a defense of Legion policies.

Professor Gellermann, a member of the American Legion Post at Kent, Wash., was being asked by his own local organization to explain statements made in the Teachers College publication, Mr. Doherty said. He implied that disciplinary action might be taken.

Value of Tax Dollar

The report of the resolutions committee was featured by a demand for systematic, intensive efforts on the part of N. E. A. members and their officers to show the average citizen what an excellent value he receives for his tax dollar. Attention also was called to the dangers of indiscriminate reductions in taxation without regard to social needs.

"Certain functions of modern government are indispensable, and are in the main efficiently and economically administered," the proposal says in asking educators to publicize the vastly increased services which modern civilization requires of the schools. Another resolution advised against tax limitation laws, "unless additional revenues are provided to insure efficient and complete systems of public education."

At the same time the Committee proposed that the Association recommend increased Federal participation in the support of public education without Federal control of educational policies. Another resolution calls for a more active campaign to promote international good will while a third reaffirms opposition to any requirement that members of the teaching profession shall take discriminatory oaths.

President From Philadelphia

The Association's new President is Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, Chairman of the Natural Science Department of Northeast High School, Philadelphia, who was elected yesterday in a contest with Dr. William H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Dr. Charles P. Williams, Secretary of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. R. E. Offenhauer, President of Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, was re-elected treasurer.

Deploring illiteracy and incompetent instruction, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last night called upon the Nation's teachers to work for higher professional standards and adequate schooling in all parts of the United States. In some sections of the country, he held, there was "insufficient education or utter lack of it."

"You can do more for national education in one short week than Congress could in five years," Mayor La Guardia declared during the general evening session at Madison Square Garden.

The New York City Mayor forecast, however, that the time would come when no American child would be deprived of the opportunity to acquire a college education because of economic conditions within his family.

New Committee Members

Dr. Shaw, the President-elect, has taught in Philadelphia schools since 1909, prior to which he was a member of the faculty of Temple University. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1908. In 1926 the University of Pennsylvania granted Dr. Shaw the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Three new members elected to the Executive Committee were Sydney B. Hall, Virginia State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Albert M. Shaw of Hollenbeck Junior High School, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Myrtle H. Dahl, of the Hiawatha School, Minneapolis. Mrs. Dahl also is president of the department of classroom teachers.

Among the new Vice-Presidents will be Dr. Woodruff, who assumes such a status automatically upon her retirement. The others are Andrew Avery of Bainbridge, Ga.; M. E. Brockman, Chester, S. C.; E. R. Erickson, University of Alaska; H. W. Holmes, Marshall, Mich.; R. L. Hunt, Madison, S. D.; Mrs. Laurel Knesevich, Los Angeles; Daisy Lord, Waterbury, Conn.; L. A. Rodes, South River, N. J.; B. C. Righe, Fargo, N. D.; Paul Thurston, Overton, Nev., and N. E. Willis, Winthrop, Mass.

If the ideal of equal opportunities for all children is to be maintained, teachers should pay particular attention to the problem of the handicapped child, William B. Jack, Superintendent of Schools at Portland, Maine, told the fourth general session. Likewise, he urged that more fortunate students should be encouraged to develop an interest in, and a sympathy for, those tagged with a disability.

"There are many types of handicapped children—those handicapped spiritually, financially, socially, mentally, emotionally, or physically," he said. "Never did such children need more careful consideration than in these days of depression and great social unrest."

Class or race prejudice is one of the greatest handicaps which children may inherit or acquire, Mr. Jack declared, as he told of the Portland school program to break down unwarranted prejudices and teach students to appreciate real worth in character and ability wherever they might find it.

"The first and almost paramount requisite of the teacher of classes of handicapped children is to recognize that character handicaps of fear, doubt, and discouragement, unseen, are quite as real as physical handicaps," Mr. Jack continued.

Hitting on All Two

APPLETON, Wis. (AP)—Anton Fredericks, a barber, has a 32-year-old Sears automobile that still hits on all cylinders—both of them.

New 'Polycord' Harp

Nelly, Athens

Gives Stronger Resonance in Orchestras

The Harp Is the Invention of Evangelos Tsamountzis (Inset) of Athens, Greece, a Blind Expert on Pianos

Grecian Harp Rivals Piano In Orchestral Tone Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A new era for the harp is predicted here as a result of the invention of a modernized form of this ancient musical instrument and called the Polycord, devised by Evangelos Tsamourtzis, blind Greek expert on pianos.

The harp has inspired at different epochs, great composers like Bach, Berlioz, Wagner, and Strauss, to include it in their orchestral works. Wagner uses as many as six harps at the same time in his musical drama, "The Ring der Niebelungen." But as a solo instrument, it has been largely supplanted by the piano, and for obvious reasons: its costliness, technical difficulty, and laborious tuning before each performance. The harp's comparatively small volume of sound is compensated for by its superior quality of tone. Therefore efforts have been made to build a similar instrument, the sonority of which would give it a higher place in the world of music.

The Polycord is really a new instrument evolved by Mr. Tsamourtzis to meet the present demand of orchestra and solo performances. The following advantages are claimed: A volume of sound exceeding that of the concert harp and a special construction facilitating the technical performance, with an additional pedal arrangement. A child of five years, it is said, can be instructed to play the Polycord. Harpists and pianists do not find any difficulty in learning it.

This instrument has two wings. Its 117 strings correspond to a space of about six octaves with 70 semitones. It has a sound box which is placed in the opening angle formed by the two wings. By the double disposition of the strings, the formation of a rich and sweet tone is possible, the duration of which has not been achieved by any previously known instrument. It has three pedals which are connected by means of levers with the dampers placed on the upper wooden frame of the wings.

Advantages of the new instrument as compared with the piano and the harp are said to be that at the piano the plectrums come between the player and the strings, whereas in the new instrument there is a direct contact between player and strings. Thus the player has the means of expressing his feelings directly on the strings. For that reason the pianissimo obtained on this instrument can never be obtained on the best piano or harp, it is said.

The Polycord is light in weight. With iron construction it weighs about 120 pounds, with an aluminum construction, about 87 pounds. Its height is about 75 inches. It can be easily kept in order, its strings hold their winding and are unbreakable—a further advantage over the harp, the frequent breaking of the strings of which is a considerable expense. The price also of this instrument is much lower than that of the harp and the piano.

N.E.A. Chief Disclaims 'Labels'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, newly-elected President of the National Education Association, refused today to accept the label either of Conservative or Liberal as he emphasized a determination to decide professional policies only after an open-minded search for facts and an intelligent consideration of their effects.

"As a natural science teacher, I'm for facts and effects anywhere," Dr. Shaw, who is head of the Natural Science Department at Northeast High School, Philadelphia, told reporters. Every question ultimately led back to the proposition that decisions should be based upon definite information and not upon theories or opinions.

Thus Dr. Shaw rejected as inaccurate a description of the American Legion as a fascist organization, and could point out no particular group as arch enemies of academic freedom.

"The American Legion is no more fascist than any other group in this country," he declared. "Individual members may tend toward fascist methods, but as a group the Legion definitely is not fascist."

At the same time Dr. Shaw held that in some States veterans' associations had gotten off "on the wrong foot" in demanding loyalty oaths of teachers. Such so-called patriotism, he said, was not supportable and would be opposed vigorously.

Many school teachers and members of the National Education Association are members of the American Legion, he recalled. The new N. E. A. President, however, is not a Legionnaire. The responsibility of providing for three small sons, now all college graduates, kept him from military service during the World War. Notwithstanding this, ever since the formation of the Legion he has maintained an interest in seeing closer co-operation between teachers and service organizations with constructive educational programs.

Good Americanism requires that much be done to improve world relations, but the emphasis should be placed on co-operation with peoples rather than with Governments, he said. Dr. Shaw explained he was especially interested in strengthening the World Federation of Education Associations, whose convention he attended in Tokyo last summer.

Radio Propaganda Clear to Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—In terms of a hypothetical country and a king and cabinet, a dramatization was given American school teachers here this week that propaganda for propaganda's sake will not get very far on the radio today if the modern school child has anything to do with it.

A "sample" radiocast of world news and pupil reaction was featured for delegates to the National Education Association at a Columbia Broadcasting Company playhouse here in the pattern to be sponsored by the Association and the Columbia system in the Nation's public schools during the coming year.

Apparently not one student hearing the synthetic presentation had any doubts as to the "propaganda" motive of the try-out radiocast, the theme of which was the process of determining the expedient of war as an instrument of national expansion. This discrimination on contemporary "news" was no surprise to Ignatius B. Taubeneck, Director of Social Studies and Public Speaking, Bronxville, N. Y., in charge of the listening class.

"People and purposes of today have, through the use of radio, become realities to young people," he said. "Children will listen to certain programs in homes if they know just when and what. The real preparation is that of the time spent in observing what is going on in the world."

Sterling Fisher, Director of Education for the Columbia System, told the teacher audience that "we are moving fast in the direction of far better education on the air and greatly welcome the assistance of educators."

U. S. Contributes $50 Against African Liquor

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Nearly five years after prohibition ended, the United States Government still is aiding in the suppression of liquor in Central Africa.

The State Department budget for 1938-1939, effective tomorrow, contains a $50 contribution for this purpose.

The money will go to an international committee, which has charge of suppressing the sale of spirits to African natives.

New Deal Puts House Rebels On 'Purge' List

(Continued from Page 1)

matically vote against New Deal measures. That means that they need to capture only three Democrats to tie the Committee.

Among the 10 Democratic members there are five Old Guard Southerners, most of whom are as far removed from New Deal predilections as would be so many Liberty League lawyers. In addition, Mr. O'Connor, the chairman, has had an interesting association with Mr. Roosevelt. His brother, Basil O'Connor, was formerly Mr. Roosevelt's law partner. But there is no love lost between the Representative and the President now and he has pretty generally been against him on social-economic matters. Mr. O'Connor led the fight against the Roosevelt executive reorganization bill.

The New Deal "purge" is directed against three Democratic members now coming up for primary fights. These are:

Mr. O'Connor, whose New Deal opponent will probably be Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, New York Regional Director for the National Labor Relations Board.

Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia banker, whose New Deal opponent is William E. Dodd, Jr., son of the Former Ambassador to Germany.

Representative Edward E. Cox of Georgia, opposed by Circuit Judge Jewell V. Crowe, running on a straight New Deal platform.

The New Dealers would like to knock off three other conservative Democratic members of the Committee in the primaries, it is reported. They are Martin Dies of Texas, William J. Driver of Arkansas, and J. Bayard Clark of North Carolina. They feel, however, that they are too strongly entrenched. Following tactics urged by James A. Farley, Postmaster General, who has given tentative, although perhaps reluctant, approval of the "purge," the New Dealers are confining primary fights to spots where they have a reasonable prospect of success, gaining by the Iowa experience.

Reasons Behind Move

To get the true importance of this battle, the recent history of the Rules Committee must be considered. Almost alone, the powerful conservative body blocked the Walsh-Healey Act after it had passed the Senate, a bill which would have prevented violators of the National Labor Relations Act from getting Government contracts. It also came within an ace of defeating the wage-hour bill, which it twice bottled up, and which required the cumbersome petition method to escape. This was the most important New Deal legislation of the last session.

There have been plenty of other behind-the-scenes controversies with the New Deal, of a less spectacular character. The peculiarity of the whole Congressional system is revealed by the power of this committee, which is able to exercise a sort of veto in a House more than 3 to 1 Democratic.

To say that the militant labor group boils over this situation is to put it mildly. John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, believes the committee should be abolished. He publicly denounced it for "outrageous behavior," and charged that it thwarted "the will of the Democratic majority." Roosevelt followers would not go so far as Mr. Lewis and abolish the Committee—they would "purge" it.

O'Connor Faces Fight

Mr. O'Connor may have a hard re-election fight. It is believed here that he held his proposed radio inquiry bill over New Dealers as a threat against retaliation in the primaries. His bill was finally voted down, after he had made bitter charges. His 16th New York District is strongly working class, with a big C.I.O. group, and he won by only 500 votes in the last election.

Local Classified

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QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7706.

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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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TWO STORES
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Smartly tailored button-down frock. Just open 3 bottom buttons, and you are ready for any sport.
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Assortments, $1.00 and up
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WE HAVE YOUR SIZE
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Linen—Silk—Straw
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CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

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For Smart Swim and Play Togs for the "Fourth"
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New Low Prices
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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PHONE 2591
South Main St. Cash Market
formerly Putman's

No Outing Is Complete
without a box of our famous seasoned
POPCORN
KARMELKORN SHOP

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAYADUTTA STREET

LUGGAGE
that *"makes good"*
because it's *"made good"*
ARGERSINGER'S

The New White Kid
FOOT REST Models
for Women
are ready for your inspection
Lovely New Pump and Tie Patterns all made from LEVOR White Kid, the leather that stays white.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

50th YEAR FURNITURE
Complete Home Furnishings
"Quality Since 1888"
PECK'S
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 Merrick Rd. Baldwin-14 Baldwin 4767

For All Your Clothing Needs Especially
FOR THE BEACH
you will find
Bargains Galore at
WIND'S KIDDY SHOPPE
78 Merrick Rd. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Play Tennis at
BURWOOD
Beautiful courts, all rebuilt
191st Street and Northern Blvd.
Telephone Flushing 7-5025

SALE
of Spring and Summer DRESSES
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Eves. Mon., Wed., Fri. until July

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Upholstering, Slip-Covers, Furniture Repairing
Phone Sea. 8-3000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

FREEPORT

Leibert's Shoes
White Shoes—Greatly Reduced
Buy Now and Save
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y.

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island
SWIM SUITS *by Flexees*
Makers of Flexee Foundations
4.98 — 5.98 — 6.98

Van Roon's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
FREEPORT 90 SO. MAIN ST. LYNBROOK 25 ATLANTIC AVE.

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

4th of July Sale
Sample Dresses
Sample Coats and Suits
at prices you can afford
SAMPLE DRESS SHOP
74 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, L. I.
Walk Up One Flight and Save

$2 Size
of
DOROTHY GRAY'S
Hot Weather Cologne
$1.00
Freeport Drug Shop
76 South Main Street, Freeport
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Vacation Time
Do Your Clothes Need Attention?
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 S. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601
162 Jerusalem Avenue Hempstead 7834

DELICATESSEN and GROCERY
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
J. WINKENBACH
Open Holidays and Evenings Free Del.

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.

Empire Sportswear Co., Inc.
now located at
275 FULTON AVENUE
Sample Dresses—Knitwear
Bathing Suits—Sportswear

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Enna Jettick Shoes
Now in
Hempstead
269 Fulton Ave. (Near Main Street)

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE...45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

Mid-Season Clearance Sale
A Dynamic Mighty Clearance Sale on All Our Curtains
Chenille Spreads, values to $4.98, now $2.87
6-piece Custom Tailored Slip Covers, reg. $32.50, for a limited time, now $21.50
Sunfast and Dustproof
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 5539

Ready for the Fourth
Comfortable, smart, summer accessories for all the family, suitable for the beach or sportwear, at real savings.
W. T. GRANT CO.
36 MAIN STREET

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-7000

HUNTINGTON

JACKSON TEA ROOM
249 Main Street
Best Food in Huntington
ALL HOME COOKED

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED'S QUALITY MARKET
MEATS
POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Take Advantage of Our Week-End Specials
PROMPT DELIVERIES
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LITTLE NECK

Attention—Automobile Owners
Halve your tire costs. New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—so, when tread is worn smooth, new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing, insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
SUPER PAVER TIRE CO.
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Agency for JANTZEN BATHING SUITS for All the Family—Sportswear—Beach Accessories
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

M. L. LEVISON
Lawn Mowers
Garden Tools, Seeds, Porch and Garden Furniture
Picnic Supplies—Beach Accessories
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 75

QUEENS VILLAGE

4th July Specials
DRESSES—4.95—6.95
PHILECE GOWNS, Inc.
Queens Theatre Bldg., Queens Village

FEUERSTEIN
OUTLET CO.
Carrying a Complete Line of DRESS GOODS
DOMESTICS
CURTAINS
SILK REMNANTS
215-17 Jamaica Avenue

Anthony Beauty Shoppe
Experts in Beauty Culture and All Makes of Permanent Waving
LICENSED ZOTOS
Ph. Missouri 7-3171 221-15 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Avenue near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Beachwear
Lingerie Bags
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Clev. 3-6936

Paramount Coffee Shop and Restaurant
Good Old-Fashioned Home Cooking
Open Day and Night
110-23 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10406

JEANNE'S DRESS SHOPPE
A fine assortment of Summer Dresses at various prices
ALL SIZES
114-08 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0494

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

Ona's Beauty Salon
Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
Also other methods specially priced

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

For That Fourth of July Week-end and Your Vacation
Jantzen Swim Trunks $2.95
Sport Shirt and Slack Ensembles 5.00
Washable Robes.... 1.95
A grand selection of all summer accessories.
PLESSER & SONS
9105 Jamaica Avenue
HABERDASHERS

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
SUMMER RENTALS
WATERFRONT PROPERTY
HELEN V. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 3500
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
BIRDS EYE
53 South Fourth Ave., Tel. Oakwood 5010

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
11 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
23 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Enjoy the Fourth!
Wear a cool, comfortable, Cotton Frock
Bathing Suits and Sport Togs

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tile Contractor
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

Din-Ed
My Milliner
Custom Made from $3.98
3497 Broadway at 143 St. ED 4-3629

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Island Chevrolet, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 864 for direct service.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Semi-Annual Sale
Discontinued Styles
Regularly $5 to $8
Sale Price $3.95
July 5th to 31st Inclusive
PISANI BROTHERS
28 NORTH DIVISION STREET

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 430
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Feeds
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

PORT CHESTER

Unusual Values
in New Cotton and Silk Dresses
Formerly $22.95-$35, Now $7.50
Formerly $19.95 Now $5
JESSIE M. BRITTON
Phone Port Chester 2883 for appointment

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S NEW (Basement)
PICNIC SHOP
Everything for the picnic! Lunch baskets, vacuum bottles, toasting forks, hot-dog roasters, hamburg grills, oiled silk bags for the sandwiches . . . everything!
LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.

For Your July 4th Outing
Plain and Nut Sandwich Breads
Sandwich Buns
Plain Cakes and Cups
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHEERS
Are Moving This Summer
2 doors west.
Substantial
SAVINGS
During Our
Removal SALE
E. J. SCHEER, INC.
259 E. MAIN

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
338 Thurston Road Genesee 214
LANDSCAPING

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
For the Holiday
Arpeko Tenderized Ham, 32c lb.
We appreciate your patronage slips.
Phone Monroe 1050 527 Monroe Ave.

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1226 24 Purchase Street

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

Neilsen's
Quality
CANDIES • ICE CREAM
Since 1895
67 GARTH ROAD, Opposite Theatre
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 4925
for immediate delivery

Allen-Fischer, Inc.
4 Grayrock Road Phone Scars. 2951
Featuring made-to-order
Cottons from only $3.95
and Cruisalines greatly reduced
Open Thursday Evenings Until 9:30

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3500, W. P. 3500

SCHENECTADY

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 to $8
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

FLORENCE A. EDWARDS
Summer Dress Sale
$5 $8 $10
338 W. Kennedy St. Tel. 5-2755
Open Evenings by Appointment

FANCY
BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE
All Kinds of Cheese, Domestic and Imported
Virkler's
ONEIDA DAIRY PRODUCTS
106 W. Onondaga, Opp. Chimes Bldg.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

REID & SHELDON & Co.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
as the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Dorothy Gray Kits
Be sure to pack one of these swanky little kits in with your vacation luggage. It has 5 preparations in three skin-type assortments.
A regular $2.50 value for $1.65.
Toiletries—Street Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0230

WATERTOWN

Fun Fashions
for a Grand and Glorious Fourth!
Empsall's Sports Shop, Men's Shop, Girls' Shop, Children's Shop . . . all are ready to send you "Fourth" for a week end of fun!
Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1877-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

U.S. TIRES
The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawanpum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

SALE
Compare Values
First of a Series of JULY SALES
PAJAMAS—ROBES
Let the
Chester Squire
MEN'S SHOP
HABERDASHERY
Supply Your Vacation Needs
144 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. Altman's

FOR THE GRADUATE
$1 a Week Buys a Typewriter
We Carry All Makes
Capitol Typewriter Company
5-7 Grove Street, White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

GENERAL SPORTS GOODS
Tennis, Golf, Baseball, Fishing Tackle
Swim Suits
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4300

NEW SUMMER COTTONS and SPUN RAYONS, $3.95
Phyllis Jane
7 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester.

Correct Camp Footwear
for Boys and Girls
- Bass Moccasins
- Grips Arch Sneakers
- Waterproofed High Shoes

D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 3720
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

SAFETY SERVICE WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
80 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 2300

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 24

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Horn of Plenty of What?

—Siebel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

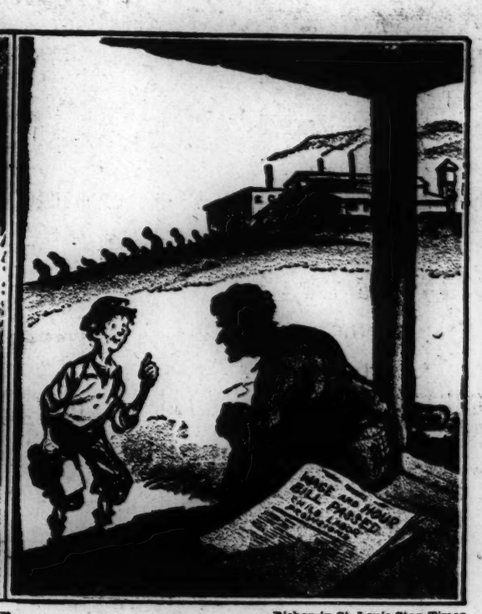
There's a Lot of Mending to Be Done

—Pease in Newark Evening News

To Make the Desert Bloom

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram

The Pig in a Poke!



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

"They Said You Could Have My Job, Dad"

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee's Report On Bylaws

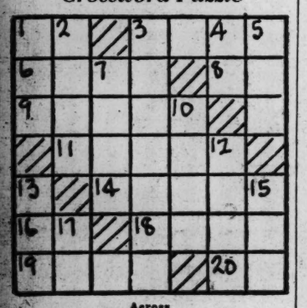
Question: Our bylaw relating to bylaw amendments provides that "amendments shall be referred to a committee. . . . Within 30 days the committee shall submit a written report to the clerk . . . who shall mail a copy to each member . . . which report shall be acted on at a special or regular meeting. . . . The report of the committee may be adopted or amended in whole or in part."

An amendment was submitted and referred to a committe as provided in the above. The report of the committee, which was sent to the members, recommended an entirely different wording of the bylaw, the effect of which would be to increase the modification of the rule now in the bylaws beyond the extent proposed in the amendment as offered originally. In view of the statement on page 272 of Robert's Rules of Order, would not this make the committee's report out of order?

Answer: No. The circumstances are not the same as those described in the passage referred to on page 272 of Robert's. That covers the extent to which changes may be made in a proposed amendment at the meeting at which it is being voted on, after the required notice has been given. In this case, the bylaw quoted in the question states definitely that the report of the committee is what shall be finally considered, not the amendment originally offered.

The committee may recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment without change; and in that event the adoption of the committee report would accept the original proposal. But the committee may also recommend any change in it, even to an entirely new wording. Since the report of the committee is circulated to the members, this constitutes full notice of any change the committee may recommend; and, according to the bylaw, it "may be adopted or amended in whole or in part." This procedure, which is somewhat different from the usual method of handling a committee report, is, in this case, established by the law quoted.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Like
3 Undressed fur-skin
6 Bristle
8 Conjunction
9 Causes to ring loudly
11 Kind of rock
14 Etude
16 Interjection
18 Sea-eagle
19 Nobleman
20 Dye

Down

1 Serpent
2 Perceives
3 To flatter
4 Interjection
5 Attempt
7 Story
10 Asterisk
12 Girl's name
13 Summit
15 Long fish
17 Pronoun

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Mary's anniversary party didn't amount to much?"

"No, she deserved a better fete."

Travel Note

Mrs. Noser: "So you've been to Italy, have you? And how did you enjoy Bologna?"

Mrs. Tiltnose: "Oh, just fine—but little Reginald would swallow the skins!"

Better Than a Saw

"My best man dined with us last Sunday and was so impressed with my bride's cooking that he sent her a carving set."

"That was nice."

"Not so very. He sent her three chisels and a mallet."—Tit-Bits.

Not Always to Blame

Getting wrong numbers over the telephone is not always the fault of the operator. Faulty enunciation is more often to blame. This incident illustrates one of the difficulties an operator has to overcome in answering calls:

An Englishman speaks over the telephone:

"Yes, this is Mr. 'Arrison. What, you can't 'ear. This is Mr. 'Arrison—haitch, hay, two hars, a hi, a hess, a ho, and a hen—'Arrison."—Telephone Review.

Costly Experiment

"Her heart is as hard as glass. I can't make an impression on it."

"Have you tried a diamond?"

The Critic

First Actor: "So you have accepted an engagement in South Africa?"

Second Actor: "Yes."

First Actor: "H'm—I hope you remembered ostrich eggs weigh four pounds."—Grit.

Prepared

Theodore Hook once dined with Mr. Hatchet.

"I am afraid," said his host, "that you will not get today such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us."

"Certainly not," replied Hook. "From a Hatchet one expects nothing but a chop."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Why Women Should Work

"Is Bobby the youngest of Mrs. Brown's four children?"

"Yes, and he's the healthiest of the lot."

"How do you account for that?"

"Well, Mrs. Brown got a job soon after he was born, and was never around to tell the child what not to do."

Worth Knowing

To promote safety in night driving, Michigan has installed reflectors on U. S. No. 16, between Detroit and Lansing. The reflectors pick up the headlight beams so that the highway is outlined far ahead of the driver. The reflectors are set 100 feet apart on each side of the road. At curves they are placed closer together.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Chief Seats in The Synagogues"

One of the charges brought against the Scribes and Pharisees by the Master in his famous indictment recorded in Matt. 23, is that they loved to sit in "the chief seats in the synagogues" (Matt. 23:6); while a similar accusation is brought forward in Mark 12:39, and elsewhere.

The seats in question appear to have been found in each of the synagogues and were set directly in front of the ark which contained the Scriptures, and in front of the readers' platform. Such seats faced the congregation and were reserved for those who were held of highest honor in it; and the pride shown by the Scribes and Pharisees, who so often claimed these seats, seems to have overshadowed any thoughts of sincere humility or pious worship.

It is recorded that in the Great Synagogue at Alexandria there were no fewer than 71 chief seats which were occupied by the members of the great Jewish council in that community.

Quotation for Today

NOT in the clamor of the crowded street
Nor in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.

—LONGFELLOW

The Birth—

Monitor Camera Club from H. C. Smallfield, Seattle, Wash.

Effective Speaking

By Grenville Kleiser

With vocal machinery thoroughly lubricated the glib salesman bombards with a fusillade of words at the rate of two hundred a minute and finally leaves the disgruntled prospect prostrated.

Approved talking today requires self-restraint, adaptability, directness, and reasonable brevity. Simplicity and sincerity, characteristic of all great art, are particularly desirable in modern salesmanship.

Many a possible sale has been lost through talkativeness and overpersuasiveness. Every salesman should cultivate the valuable habit of being concise. And here are some special admonitions:

1. DON'T mumble.
2. DON'T exaggerate.
3. DON'T digress.
4. DON'T antagonize.
5. DON'T over-gesticulate.
6. DON'T argue.
7. DON'T shout.
8. DON'T dogmatize.
9. DON'T insist.
10. DON'T grope for words.
11. DON'T flatter.
12. DON'T be long-winded.

What They Say

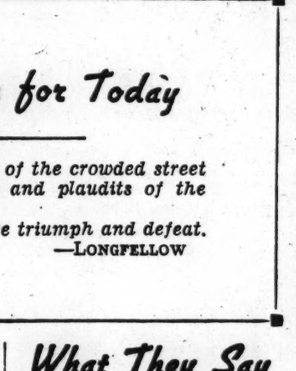
Today

"I am not afraid of tomorrow, for I have seen yesterday and I love today."—William Allen White.

The Difference

"In America there is a suddenness of action entirely unexpected. English progress is more like the dissolving views of an old-fashioned magic lantern."—J. B. Priestley.

—Of A—



Brevities

Punch (C): "World's Punting Championship for Warsaw," reads a headline in a sporting paper. It seems reasonable that it should be won by a Pole.

Toronto Star: The United States is to have a new stamp with the White House on it. And a man priming a pump just outside the back door?

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

It's a "sweet" fact—

HONEY YAN ZEQLXAL HQL BCBYD FHXCAYCAG NB ZNQAD HXA JXNLEKAL OQ YZA *EQCYAL *GYHYAG, OEY NQPD HONEY NQA-YAQYZ NB YZAGA HXA CSJNXYHQY KNSSAX-KCHPPD.

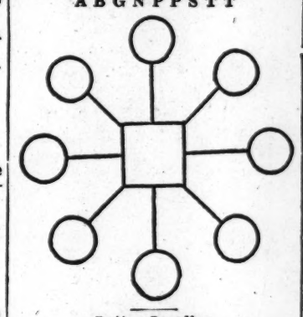
Find the Dimensions

A certain field contains 256 square rods. The field is 4 times as long as it is wide. Find the dimensions of the field.

Placing the Letters

Try placing the following letters in the diagram below so that they will form 3-letter words, reading either forward or backward:

A B G N P P S T T



Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words can be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

Y R I L E V

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms today. The first has been checked as usual. Try mating the others:

1	defiant	awkward
2	abstruse	autocratic
3	supportable	submissive ✓
4	deliberate	superficial
5	fine	straight
6	democratic	indefensible
7	expressive	rough
8	gloomy	impulsive
9	devious	cheering
10	tactful	unemotional

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Recommendation

Emerson was once visited by a young lecturer bearing a letter of recommendation. During the course of the conversation which followed, the young man produced other letters from famous men extolling his various qualities, and showed quite plainly that he set much value upon these references. Finally he asked Emerson if he too would not give a word of recommendation.

"My young friend," said Emerson, "do you know that there is but one person who can recommend you?"

"Who is that, sir?" asked the young man.

"Yourself," replied Emerson.

—Smile

Odds and Ends

Diving

The earliest reference to the practice of diving occurs in the Iliad, where Patroclus compares the fall of Hector's charioteer to the action of a diver diving for oysters.

Radiocasting Learning

On Jan. 13, 1922, the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin both received official status as radiocasters.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

Sydney, New South Wales

To a small village in Australia, three miles from the nearest township, an itinerant Chinese came every Monday to sell silks, making a regular call at a certain house where the kindly mistress always gave him a bite to eat and a cooling drink.

Although her husband was unemployed, she continued this friendly action for three years; then their young son passed on.

On the first Monday after this occurrence, the Chinese could get no opportunity of seeing his benefactress alone, owing to the presence of neighbors; but the following Monday he made a point of asking to speak to the husband and wife in private.

Expressing his deepest sympathy,—as he had been very fond of the little fellow himself,—he graciously offered to lend them as much as needed from his meagre savings to tide them over this difficult and expensive time. No one need know, he said, and they could pay him back whenever they were able.

Although the husband and wife managed to struggle along without his proffered aid, the fact that a man of another nationality, race, and creed was ready to show his gratitude in such a tangible way, was a considerable consolation in the time of adversity.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Treasure Shelves

An old sailor who had supported himself and his wife for a number of years by his carved wooden novelties, found that the near-by novelty shops were selling reproductions of many of his wares at a fraction of his price.

He decided to change from the manufacture of the gay painted articles to useful novelties in natural pine wood. One of his most successful items was a stand of three shelves—about 14 inches high and 7 inches wide.

He was adept at rope splicing, so strong rope held the shelves, and seaman-like loops at the top on each side provided a means of hanging the shelves on the wall. The shelves were attractive and useful and proved to be much sought after for boys' rooms as well as for fathers' studies.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Patriotic Sing

Someone rises and sings very solemnly the first line of a well-known patriotic song. Just before concluding, he points to someone else who must immediately stand up and sing the second line of the same song, and so on. Any player who does not quickly rise and solemnly sing his line must drop out.

If the person pointed to by the singer does not take his line, the singer quickly indicates another player to carry on. Players remaining in the game when a stanza, or a stanza and the chorus, have been sung are the winners.

A. C. H., York, Pa.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: About two hundred and fifty varieties of honey are produced in the United States, but only about one-tenth of these are important commercially.

Find the Dimensions: 8 rods x 32 rods.

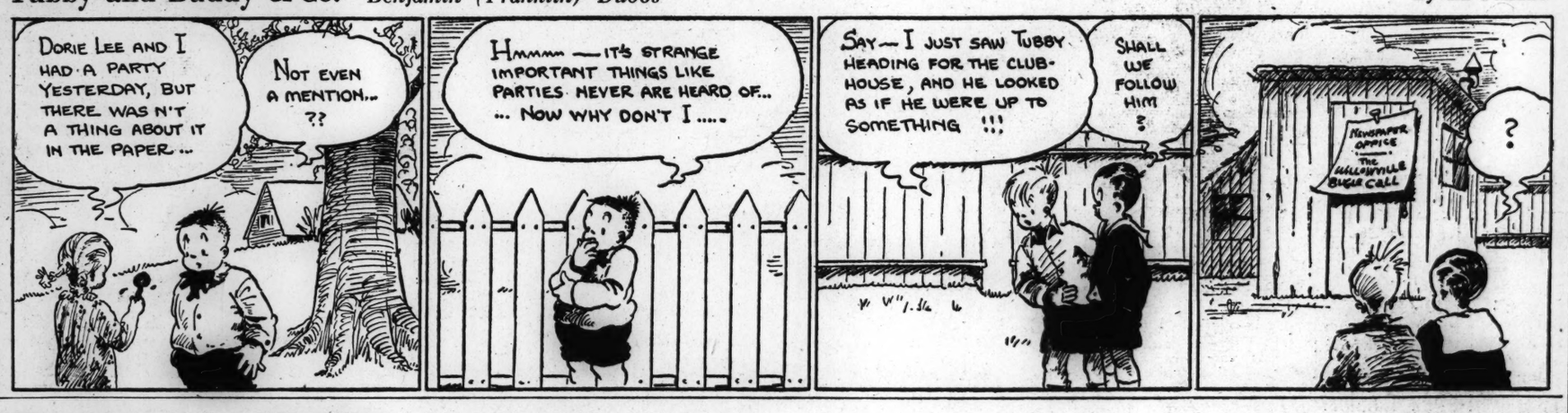
Placing the Letters: Bat—Tab; Gas—Sag; Nap—Pan; Pat—Tap.

Letter Juggling: Verily, livery.

Fun With Antonyms: Defiant-submissive; abstruse-superficial; supportable-indefensible; deliberate-impulsive; fine-rough; democratic-autocratic; expressive-unemotional; gloomy-cheering; devious-straight; tactful-awkward.

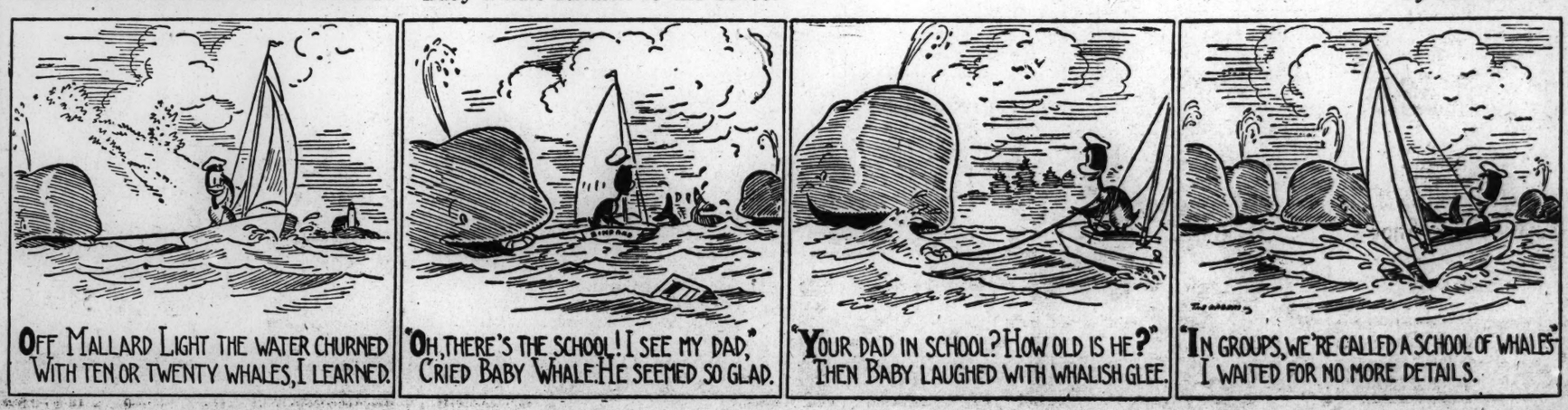
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Benjamin (Franklin) Dubbs*

By LE PELLEY


DORIE LEE AND I HAD A PARTY YESTERDAY, BUT THERE WAS N'T A THING ABOUT IT IN THE PAPER...
NOT EVEN A MENTION... ??
HMMMM — IT'S STRANGE IMPORTANT THINGS LIKE PARTIES NEVER ARE HEARD OF... ... NOW WHY DON'T I.....
SAY — I JUST SAW TUBBY HEADING FOR THE CLUB-HOUSE, AND HE LOOKED AS IF HE WERE UP TO SOMETHING !!!
SHALL WE FOLLOW HIM ?
NEWSPAPER OFFICE THE WILLOWVILLE BUGLE CALL
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baby Whale Returns to the School*

By THE HAGERS


OFF MALLARD LIGHT THE WATER CHURNED WITH TEN OR TWENTY WHALES, I LEARNED.
"OH, THERE'S THE SCHOOL! I SEE MY DAD," CRIED BABY WHALE. HE SEEMED SO GLAD.
"YOUR DAD IN SCHOOL? HOW OLD IS HE?" THEN BABY LAUGHED WITH WHALISH GLEE.
"IN GROUPS, WE'RE CALLED A SCHOOL OF WHALES" I WAITED FOR NO MORE DETAILS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Turn in the Tide?

TEN days ago financial commentators were seizing upon the pessimistic signs in American business. Now they are stressing the optimistic signs. For this change of emphasis, thanks go to the stock exchange, that great market for the buying and selling of industrial properties. The current "bullishness" in New York seems to be spreading a more hopeful feeling throughout the country.

The United States has been in the throes of a depression since the spring of 1937. It was in the last week of February that The Christian Science Monitor's index of business activity reached its top. Then there was a sideways movement, with a slight downward drift, which carried the index along to the third week in August, when the real drop began. No decline in history was more precipitous than the August-December decline; industrial production, for instance, fell from 117 to 84, or almost 30 per cent.

This in itself seemed to signify that the revival would be equally speedy. For such a marked contraction in industrial production meant that business would have to use up inventories—goods that had been previously manufactured but not sold—to fill the demands of the buying public. Only then would there be a fillip in new production to keep the market supplied. Have surplus inventories been exhausted? Nobody knows, as data are only fragmentary; but we do know that selling from stock has been going on for the last six months. Industrial production, meanwhile, has gradually leveled out to 75.

However, the working out of inventories is not enough to start revival. If faith in the future is lacking, businessmen and private buyers simply pursue a hand-to-mouth policy. That perpetuates depression. For the American economy depends singularly upon investment in new plant, and this in turn depends upon faith of businessmen to borrow and of investors to lend. The faith, that is, that a profit will ensue to both the borrower and the lender. Without that hope money and men remain idle.

That is why the renewed buying activity in the stock market is regarded as an encouraging portent. People are again competing to buy American industry. Consequently the prices of that property are going up. Businessmen, who keep their eyes on the stock market, may be encouraged by such a demonstration of confidence to improve their plants. This would give employment in the capital goods industries, America's distressed areas.

Or it may be that stocks are merely being marked up in anticipation of the industrial benefits to be expected from government lending-spending. This time we must beware of the temporary effects of such stimulants. The last recovery was an induced one, which failed to merge into a natural recovery when the economic system was left to gather its own sustenance. This time the watcher would do well to mark the signs of that natural recovery which alone can be called true prosperity. And there is no better sign than new business spending.

"Discreet Influence"

THERE are, apparently, two men in Europe who understand each other. One is in London, the other in Rome. It is just possible that the man in Rome understands the man in London better than the man in London understands the man in Rome. But if this understanding continues to bring such results as have followed British requests to Italy for collaboration in persuading the Spanish Insurgents to stop the bombing of British merchantmen, the honors can appear to be equal.

At any rate, to the House of Commons' importunate queries, Mr. Chamberlain can now reply that something is being done about attacks on British shipping in Spanish waters. Italy has promised to use "discreet influence" with General Franco to prevent such attacks. Since it is widely believed that many of the bombings were the work of Italian aviators in Italian planes in General Franco's service, this "discreet influence" may have direct effect.

Meanwhile the proposals reported as sent by General Franco to the British Government fall short of fulfilling conditions which Mr. Chamberlain himself stated as necessary to an effective understanding on this matter. General Franco envisages one immune port in Loyalist territory to which British ships could bring non-contraband cargoes. This quite ignores the fact that Loyalist territory was divided into two parts by the Insurgents' drive to the sea, and that one port could not possibly serve both sections. In his speech in the Commons on June 14, the British Prime Minister stated that the effectiveness of any such proposal "would be clearly impaired unless ports in both portions of the territory held by the Spanish Government were allotted for the purpose indicated."

Possibly in negotiations the "discreet influence" of Italy can again be obtained. Premier Mussolini understands Mr. Chamberlain well enough to know that cooperation with him in satisfying an increasingly indignant British sentiment may be more "discreet" than allowing him to be embarrassed at home over foreign policy. Il Duce would hardly find another such understanding friend in London were Mr. Chamberlain's efforts at British-Italian appeasement to fail.

Coalition? Not in Indiana

ELEPHANTS may never forget, but the one that symbolizes the Republican Party seems also rather slow in learning. For some time it has been quite evident that the minority side will have to gather up some strength from somewhere if it is to return to power or even supply an effective opposition. It is also obvious that those more conservative Democrats who have been virtually driven out of their party make natural recruits and allies.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana is an example. Though blacklisting him for his opposition to the court plan, and though possessed of a strong machine, the New Deal has found no very outstanding candidate against Mr. Van Nuys. Republican support might re-elect him.

Indiana Republicanism in state convention does not even discuss this possibility, however, and nominates Raymond E. Willis, who is described as "a die-hard Republican of the old school." Possibly after the Democratic convention there may be some move to unite conservative support behind either Mr. Van Nuys or Mr. Willis. Without such a coalition the New Deal machine will have all the advantages of an entrenched position against a divided field. In a contest of this sort even an elephant needs something more than a thick skin.

Dobbin of the R. F. D.

LONG ago most of the R. F. D. carriers surrendered to the horseless carriage. It has been many years now since we have seen little bundles of choice hay tucked between the mailbox and the post for Dobbin when his master pulled up to put in the letters and the new seed catalogue. But down in North Carolina, on Wilkesboro's Route 2, one postman has stuck to his horse for thirty years. Mr. Anderson has a reason for his loyalty. "You can trust a horse," he says, and his patrons know he is right. People on his route can set their clocks by the sound of his buggy on the road. But he and Dobbin are to retire in the fall.

Those who have known the pleasure of walking down to the mailbox at the end of the lane in the early evening will know how to sympathize with the people of Route 2. The sound of Dobbin's clop-clop as he rounded the bend was a friendly sound. There was, we suspect, a pleasure to be had from stroking his velvet nose that not even the sight of Mr. Farley's latest and most efficient mail truck will quite equal.

A Larger Challenge

YOUTH likes a challenge. Whatever its years it is the aged thought, tired and burdened with materiality, which seeks the easy way. Youth, even a younger generation which has had a good deal done for it, is eager to tackle the toughest assignment. It will not thank the prophets of gloom who say a depressed world has no need for buoyant idealism, for heads-up energy, for alert intelligence, for irrepressible good spirits. It will respond to the call of a cause.

Some of the dictatorships have perceived this and have enlisted youth in causes which offer the challenge of hardship and sacrifice. Unhappily they also offer the false glamour of militarism and demand the surrender of independent thought. They betray youth into seeking solutions by the short-cut of force instead of the hard way of reason and persuasion. Their challenge is chiefly to physical and material qualities. We believe a challenge of more genuine appeal must be of the type Harlow H. Curtice projected in an address to graduates of Olivet College:

> Your battle is against the most insidious and tireless of foes. Let me name them. They are these: the easy way, the wishful thought, the tempting short cut, the shallow assumption, the clever expedient, the evasion of responsibility, the specious solution, . . . the surrender of independence and integrity of mind. You may not think these foes are formidable. Do not be misled. They are at the bottom of most of our troubles. They are the betrayers of men and nations.

The challenge which tests, the cause which enlists all that youth has of mental and spiritual strength will be more enduring and satisfying.

Road to El Dorado

AMERICAN motorists who have just made the trip from one coast to the other and back report seeing uncounted multitudes of their fellow countrymen going in both directions. Hitchhikers galore, families and household goods packed in all sorts of battered motorcars, men riding on freight cars, on the tops of box cars were encountered going east. On the return trip just as many were encountered going west. The main idea seemed to be to get across the country.

So the throngs pass daily through cities and countryside, going north, south, east, and west. Will they find what they seek at the end of the long road? Yet in the very quest, if it be a seeking for something better, may lie elements of satisfaction and reward. Stevenson, at least, gives such travelers the benefit of the doubt:

> O unwearied feet, traveling ye know not whither! Soon, soon, it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hilltop, and but a little way further, against the setting sun, descry the spires of El Dorado. Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.

Mapping the Wilds

Book News of the Day

SELDOM has anyone ever turned a fondness for summer cruising to such useful purposes as those served by Dr. Alexander Forbes's subarctic adventures in the schooner Ramah. His narrative of NORTHERNMOST LABRADOR MAPPED FROM THE AIR (New York: American Geographical Society. $4) describes, to cite his modest beginning, how a map was made of the northern end of the Labrador peninsula. A good part of the photography is so spectacular that even the most casual reader will be impressed with the importance of the work.

To the question: why go so far afield to map a desolate, uninhabited, and, it would seem to most people, useless land? the Harvard physiologist replies that the boldness of the country, the intricate coast line, and lack of forests made northern Labrador an ideal region in which to apply and perfect certain new methods of aerial mapping. This combined account of the 1931, 1932, and 1935 expeditions proves the amazing scope and accuracy of aerial surveys. The outstanding geographical result of the three summers' work was the completion of a contour map of the entire Labrador peninsula from Nachvak north to Cape Chidley, an area of 4,000 square miles.

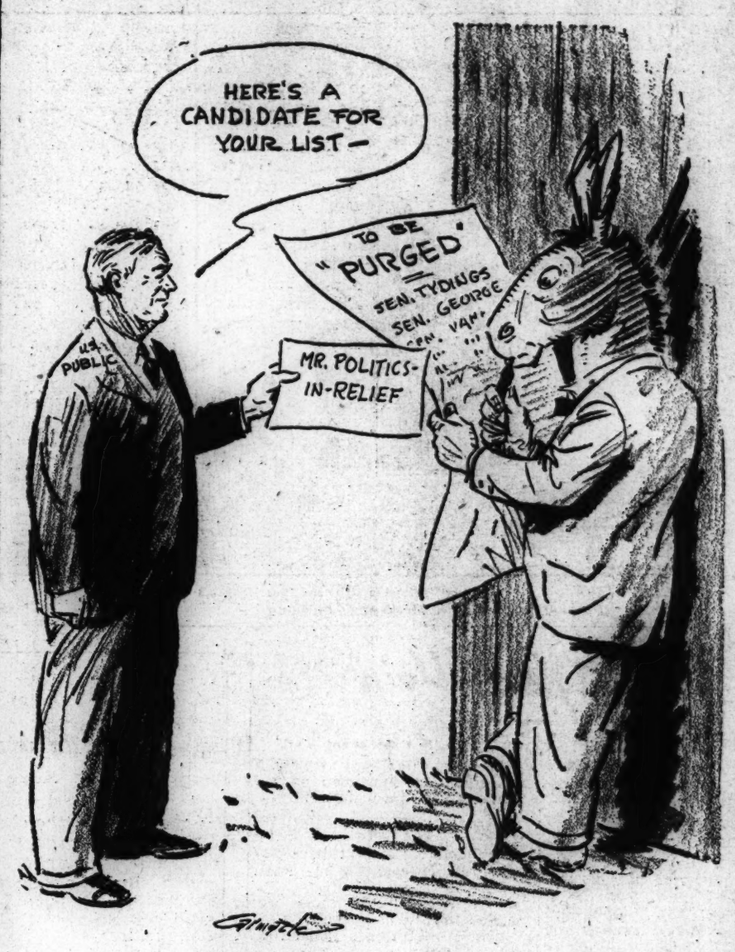
There were other reasons, of course, for this series of undertakings. Dr. Forbes admits that "the haunting lure of a wild and almost unknown country" was a less logical but perhaps even more impelling reason. Noel E. Odell of Cambridge University, who served as geologist, should know something about this less tangible if more impelling side. He is a veteran Everest climber. The Ramah expeditions must have given him his fill of mountains, judging by the glaciated grandeur of the region mapped and photographed from the air.

One cannot but be impressed with the advantages airplane and camera have given to modern exploration. The Forbes expeditions were superbly equipped for this third-dimensional mode of map-making. An experience early in the first voyage illustrates the advantages of combined surface and air travel. Before venturing north from Cape Harrison previous explorers had always been compelled to climb to a height of land to observe ice conditions in the direction of Cape Mugford. Dr. Forbes used one of the expedition's planes. In two hours he found the sea to be clear of pack ice 150 miles to the northward, and from a collection of Leica snapshots taken en route, mapped eighty miles of coastline.

Dr. Forbes's report of the three-year enterprise offers merited recognition of the expedition's specialized work, particularly that performed by O. M. Miller, head of the American Geographical Society's Department of Surveying, and Charles J. Hubbard, one-time All-America football guard at Harvard, who directed the field work in 1932, besides assisting in the piloting and surveying.

H. T.

Purging Should Begin at Home



Germans and Czechs

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely we have got to a point about Czechoslovakia when the comments of critics like "Observer" in The Times [London] cannot be taken too seriously, especially when they are anonymous.

They seem to be totally misleading as to the facts, as to which I can claim some knowledge as I had a minute share in drawing the Czechoslovak boundaries at Paris in 1919. "Observer" speaks of 7,000,000 Czechs dominating 3,500,000 Germans and 800,000 Hungarians (incidentally he has made a mistake of at least 1,000,000 about Czechoslovaks and at least 50,000 about Hungarians). But does he really suggest that these three races could be equably settled in ethnic unities? If he does, does he think they would be economic unities?

The Paris Conference, in my opinion, quite rightly decided that, if you were to have a new country at all, it must have a large amount of ethnic unity—in this case well over half are Czechoslovak—and adequate strategic frontiers, plus economic viability and self-sufficiency. In the old Austria the Germans (the dominant race) formed less than one half of the total population; in the old Hungary the Hungarians (also dominant) formed about one half. The Germans form now less than one quarter of the Czechoslovak total population and the Hungarians less than one twelfth.

What frontiers or States could have been erected in this (or indeed any part of) old Austria-Hungary without including minorities? Not only can ethnic unities, capable of economic self-sufficiency, not easily be formed, but even economic units are difficult to find. Czechoslovakia has proved one, however; she has paid her way, she has set an example of Parliamentary government and justice to minorities which others would do well to imitate. She has constantly supported the League, even into inquiring into these vexed minority questions which other States in Eastern Europe (and Western for that matter) have refused so often to discuss. She has also produced in her two Presidents—Masaryk and Beneš—two statesmen eminent for moderation, wisdom, and practical good sense.

The fall of Czechoslovakia would involve the incorporation of millions of Czechs, the toughest and sturdiest of men, under alien rule; for the present frontiers of Czechoslovakia are the only ones that could support a State. So you would simply justify war to break up the present Czechoslovakia, in order that Czechoslovaks might be placed under an alien rule. The only difference is that Czechoslovaks under an alien rule would be 8,000,000 and not 3,500,000! And this is the way to peace!

As I stated in a recent lecture in this University:

"I am certain that if any attempt is made on it, Czechoslovakia will fight. That will be an unspeakable calamity, especially as it is a State which tries to govern by the rule of law, and as it has, in my opinion, as President the wisest head in Europe."

[MAJOR] HAROLD TEMPERLEY
Peterhouse, Cambridge, Eng.

North . . South . . East . . West

In Defense of Nationalism

By Frank L. Perrin

THE first and prime responsibility of those who would safeguard and protect a great structure committed to their care is to see to it that all doors are closed against invading meddlers, and that its supports and foundations are not undermined or weakened. There must always be the assurance that it can withstand attacks by those who would destroy it or make it unsafe. This is the responsibility of every national, of whatever land or country. There is not imposed, primarily, the privilege or the duty, or even the right to question the free choice of those of neighboring or remote nations to perpetuate, erect or experiment with the structures they assume to be best fitted to the needs, ambitions, or desires of the people comprising them. We are often inclined, it must be admitted, to look over line fences and dividing walls, and to dispute the right or question the wisdom of neighbors who, purposely or inadvertently, elect to build national structures which differ from our own.

Much of that inquisitive examination is going on today. Perhaps this is not surprising. In recent years much of the news of world affairs has dealt with the experiments in government, in communal readjustments, with the selfish or unselfish efforts avowedly made by self-appointed leaders and champions of those defined as underprivileged or as the victims of an unwise or imposed rule. It has been entirely natural for those who have regarded themselves as wisely governed because they were, at least theoretically, self-governed, to seek to appraise and weigh the possible benefits and advantages of the extreme and the modified forms of "new deals," by whatever name or designation known.

Possibly it is wise and helpful to at times take an account of those matters of management and government. It is undeniable that in the United States the people, speaking generally, have grown careless and indifferent regarding these affairs. Nationally, in the states, and in the cities, imposed authority has been too often endured. It has been representative in name only because those charged with the responsibility of expressing their choice at the ballot box have permitted elections to be decided by minorities.

There comes, inevitably, a season of awakening. Alarmed and surprised, the people discover what has already taken place and begin to speculate as to what may follow. Where the anchor of democracy still holds the ship of state safe within its harbors there is realized and manifested a fervent desire to insure its continued protection. A spirit of unselfish but ardent nationalism is aroused. It cannot be charged that this is narrow or smug. It is intuitive to love one's own home and people. Perhaps the lexicographers will not entirely agree with the amateur or interloper who believes there is a broad distinction between patriotism, as it is defined, and that broader nationalism which comprehends and embraces not only pride in one's own country, but a genuine love for it, despite its unhappy plight or manifest weaknesses.

The course of a nation's progress cannot be charted or prescribed, it will eventually be discovered, no matter under what name the process of regimentation, proscription or license is undertaken. It is by the freedom of initiative that the better ways in government, in education, in cultural reforms, in industry, in travel, in communication, and in the full enjoyment of all good things, are explored and appropriated. As we look about us, at home or across the seas today, we are convinced that it is in these countries which still safeguard this right of free initiative and the rewards which its exercise assures, that there remains the greatest measure of loyalty and love of country.

How vain and unwise it would be to regard these things carelessly, if by so doing we may eventually lose them beyond recapture or recall. More and more I am convinced that, except in rare instances are human liberties usurped or destroyed because of the avarice or greed of the people into whose care they have been given. If they are lost, destroyed, or carelessly bartered away, it is because of indifference, carelessness and a willingness to delegate or surrender those responsibilities which are our own.

That nationalism which imposes or begets a realization of our individual and collective stewardship can be commended and defended. It is not narrow or selfish. It is more than pride, more than effusive patriotism. In it there is manifested a love and appreciation of that which is our own.

The Wide Horizon

Gettysburg Today

By Malcolm Bayley

THE "thin gray line" is meeting straggling ranks of blue at Gettysburg today—and the fratricide of seventy-five years ago has given way to fraternity. The first—and the last—reunion of Blue and Gray, symbolizing the breaking down of sectional barriers, is held appropriately on a decisive battlefield of War Between the States. The gathering of these veterans of the Union and Confederacy is itself evidence that a healing has taken place. Opposition to the joint encampment disappeared, along with lingering traces of rancor. Sharing the same mess, the "boys of '61-'65" bury the last old prejudice.

But it was seldom the soldiers—the rank and file—who bore personal grudges. On the very ground over which the veterans ride today some of their number may have fraternized, on the eve of Pickett's charge, when they gathered at the end of a day's fighting at that little spring at the foot of the ridge.

* * *

It was always thus when these silvered veterans shouldered muskets. Many a sentry in Virginia swapped food and luxuries with an enemy outpost. Unofficial truces were not infrequent between "Yank" and "Johnny." The men in the rifle pits and behind the earthworks bore no lasting enmity. A certain sentiment may have stirred them, but they rarely fought for a "cause." They merely obeyed orders—and looked forward to pay day and the end of their period. It was the politicians, tacticians, and generals who gained honors and wore laurels. After the war, indeed, a veteran may have "waved the bloody shirt," but this was because he had turned politician.

Only a fading remnant of sectional feeling remains today. Consider the changes in thinking that have taken place since the end of Reconstruction. Evidences of healing are found in a national unity which was tested when the Nation armed itself in 1898 to befriend the oppressed.

Sharp sectional divisions of economic interest have been greatly lessened, especially since the South has had its own industrial revolution.

The development and improvement of transportation and communication, including the automobile and good roads, have shrunk the intervening distances, and now the average New Yorker and Michigander is as well acquainted with Florida or Georgia as with New England or the Great Lakes region, and many a southern businessman makes annual trips to Chicago or New York. This has inevitably led to an intersectional investment of capital. Thousands of Northerners own Florida real estate; shares in Texas sulphur mines and Louisiana oil wells, or southern railroad bonds, while southern capital is largely invested in industrial concerns or mercantile corporations of the North.

* * *

War's passions long ago faded from the bosoms of men who lived in the days of Antietam and Chancellorsville, Corinth and Shiloh, Perryville and Chickamauga. More scars were left by Reconstruction than by bullets. Carpetbaggery was a greater humiliation to the South than Appomattox. Not that the resentment against Federal encroachment upon States' rights or the desire to handle racial problems in its own way have entirely disappeared from the South. The attack upon the Administration's anti-lynching bill proved that. But ill feeling over the war itself has gone. There are even newspapers below the Mason and Dixon's line that do not insist upon "War Between the States" or "War of Sections," but will use the northern term, "Civil War."

The anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg seems a happy occasion for calling attention to the growth in the number of citizens to whom "north" and "south" can only mean points of the compass.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Work, Relief and Wealth

WE NEED a new vision in our relief program. Every honest man that wants to work has a right to find some useful employment. In building our work program the plan should outline not only the maximum amount of labor, but the largest amount of wealth created with the appropriation. From the man with the pick and shovel to the district, state, and national representative we need a new vision of this whole program. Too many are thinking in terms of how to put the most days work in a job. What we need to think of is how we can honestly, efficiently and with sound methods get the largest amount of wealth, created as a result of our work program. If instead of one street, one bridge or one building, with efficiency and honest effort we could create two or more, America and those on relief themselves would be the gainers thereby. Let's help those who need work, but let's help America by creating wealth. — *National Grange Monthly*. Springfield, Mass.

Good Raising

ONE of the finest lessons in real Americanism that we've heard about lately was taught by Eugene W. Casey, a 32-year-old Negro cab driver. Recently he was sick and in the hospital, and his family received $49.10 in city relief. The other day Eugene Casey wrote this letter to the City Treasurer:

"Dear Sir:—Just to let you know me and my wife have no further need for the relief as I am putting my cab on the street, and would like to be cut off on our own will. Please, sir, tell me how I can repay back. Thank you ever so much sincerely.—Eugene W. Casey, Cora L. Casey."

A man who wants to "repay back" his relief money is unusual enough, so that the newspapers sent reporters to ask Eugene Casey why. He told them:

"It's just the way I was raised up, back in South Carolina. It's the way I'm raisin' my kid."—*New York World-Telegram.*